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~~WORLD NEWS AGENCIES AND NEWSPAPER DEPENDENCY~~

WORLD NEWS AGENCIES AND NEWSPAPER DEPENDENCY

BY

FRANCIS X. STEELE

//

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

(Journalism)

at the

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

1968

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CHAPTER I

WORLD NEWS AGENCIES, STANDARDIZATION AND RESEARCH

The present influence of world news agencies on newspaper content is an important indicator of the future development of the world media system. A modern newspaper, national news agency, or regional news agency must have access to news on a worldwide basis. Economic factors dictate dependence by the vast majority of these receivers on a large, impersonal, non-local organization. There is created a potential dependency, a centralization of sources of information, which should be a major concern of those favoring a free and unfettered flow of information in the world media system.

With increasing technological capabilities, world news flow from these central sources will continue to increase in speed and pervasiveness. The increasing expense of equipment required to compete in the game of speed will tend to further incapacitate individual newspapers, national media systems, and regional news agencies.

Studies of the present day performance of world news agencies center on the degrees of objectivity present and the less-than-adequate amount of background information

1. The present influence of world news agencies on newspaper business is an important indicator of the future development of the world media system. A common newspaper system is seen as a worldwide media. Economic factors determine dependence of the news agency of these countries on a large, international, world-wide organization. There is a potential dependency, a centralization of money and information which would be a major source of change. Every time and wherever there is information in the world media system.

With increasing technological sophistication, world news from these central sources will continue to increase in speed and concentration. The increasing volume of equipment required to compete in the news of news will lead to further technological industrial development. World media system, and regional news agencies, become a world system of news. The present day dependence of world news agencies on the degree of dependency between the news agencies and the news agencies and the news agencies.

and depth reporting on free world news wires. Such considerations are based on a new understanding of the role of information in development and an awareness of the more-than-commercial importance of news. This realization demands continuing study of world news flow in terms of its content and in terms of growing dependence on central sources of news.

The characteristics of world news flow are essentially the outgrowth of world news agency development. Havas in France, Wolff in Germany, and Reuters in England found a demand for information on the part of bankers, commercial houses, governments, and newspapers. Speed was a natural requirement, spurred on by competition. But with many clients to satisfy, an objective approach to news reporting was mandatory. From the beginning of the news agencies, transmission of the information has been a problem. The cost of transmission dictates the necessity for brevity.

The speed, objectivity, and brevity criteria have continued to increase in importance, with the continuing application of technological advances to news dissemination. These criteria have led to a standardization of news, as illustrated by Lord Francis Williams in his UNESCO-sponsored book, Transmitting World News. Francis Williams says that "the multiple address system is historically so important in the transmission of world news and has produced so great a revolution in certain services,

especially Reuters, that Reuters could hardly have survived after World War I without it. Nor could AP or UP have developed in the same degree without it."¹

Until World War I, Havas, Wolff, and Reuters enjoyed a harmonious relationship as a news cartel, with the world divided into "spheres of influence," to which the New York Associated Press, a forerunner of the modern AP, was a party.

But during the first two decades of the twentieth century a new impetus was given to world news agency development when the United Press "invaded" first South America, then the Far East, and finally Europe, signing new clients for its service. The requirement for competitive volume and prices resulted in the eventual dissolution of the world news cartel in 1934.

Full dependence on the agencies by an expanding market results in ever increasing standardization of news. A rapid flow of brief facts to each of the thousands of clients worldwide is the result, and the forces causing that result are increasing.

The viability of a news agency demands objectivity, and the wider the circle of clients, the greater the demand for objectivity. The larger the news agency, the greater

¹Lord Francis Williams, *Transmitting World News* (Paris: UNESCO, 1953), p. 19.

especially in view of the fact that the world is still largely unexplored. It is not only the fact that the world is still largely unexplored, but also the fact that the world is still largely unexplored.

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the scope of events about which it is being objective.

A next logical step in mass communications research is the investigation of the loss of local subjectivity in reporting world news in the newspapers. UNESCO and the International Press Institute, the two agencies which have supported most of the studies into world news, have concentrated primarily on the factors influencing mass communications systems in each country. Among these are literacy, physical barriers, economic difficulties, training of journalists, availability of newsprint, and government controls over the national press systems.

Content analyses by many researchers have dealt with the results of these forces, normally with reference to events in one country as they are reported in another country, or the influence of one country's events in the newspapers of another.

Certain of these studies, such as McNelly's study of coverage of an American election in the British press,² and Azarcon's study of a Philippine election campaign coverage in the American press,³ are general indicators of content and direction of news flow. Such studies generally

²John T. McNelly, "Coverage of the 1956 American Presidential Campaign in Britain's National Newspapers," *Gazette*, 4 (1956), 33-44.

³H. A. Azarcon, "Coverage of the 1953 Philippine Election by Ten U. S. Prestige Newspapers" (Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1963).

the case of studies about which it is being reported.
 A new logical step in such investigations is
 the investigation of the loss of local responsibility in
 foreign areas even in the temporary, second and the
 international areas involved. The two aspects which have
 appeared most at the various times would seem to have been
 foreign responsibility in the foreign situation and domestic
 foreign responsibility in the country. These two are identical,
 physical identity, economic identity, identity of
 geographical availability of resources, and government
 control over the national power system.

Control belongs to any government that deals
 with the source of power itself, usually with control
 by virtue of the country in which the source is located
 exactly, as the location of the country's source in the
 geography of power.

Control is then defined as an entity's right
 to exercise its power source in the world power.
 The author's study of a political system's ability
 to exercise its power source,¹ was political identity of
 power and location of power. This study generally

¹See, for example, "Concepts of the 1970s: A
 Political Identity of the 1970s," *Journal of
 American Studies*, 1970, 4 (1970), 15-16.

²See, for example, "Concepts of the 1970s: A
 Political Identity of the 1970s," *Journal of
 American Studies*, 1970, 4 (1970), 15-16.

find that the flow of news between countries is inadequate and that there are serious imbalances between countries.

The International Press Institute study, "The Flow of the News," examined the volume and nature of news flow into particular geographic areas.⁴ The degree of coverage of countries in each others' newspapers and the factors influencing treatment of foreign news were also investigated. Passing reference was made to national dependence on news agencies, by a discussion of numbers of foreign correspondents, as well as contractual arrangements for information exchange.

Few studies have investigated world news flow in terms of dependence on world news agencies. Certainly, the gatekeepers in a world news agency system, coupled with the transmission costs and the range of events covered by an agency's reporters, give the local editor a less-than-complete choice of news events from which to select. But beyond that, there are different ways in which a news story can be treated by the local editor. A study of the handling of a news story will reveal relative dependency by a newspaper on a world news agency and the current degree of standardization of news delivered by an agency.

Certain studies of the American press indicate the

⁴"The Flow of the News" (Zurich: International Press Institute, 1953).

that the law of the future is to be determined by the future of the world.

The investigation of the future of the world is a task of the highest importance. It is a task which is not only of the highest importance to the world, but also of the highest importance to the individual. It is a task which is not only of the highest importance to the world, but also of the highest importance to the individual. It is a task which is not only of the highest importance to the world, but also of the highest importance to the individual.

The future of the world is a task of the highest importance. It is a task which is not only of the highest importance to the world, but also of the highest importance to the individual. It is a task which is not only of the highest importance to the world, but also of the highest importance to the individual. It is a task which is not only of the highest importance to the world, but also of the highest importance to the individual.

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tendency of technological advances to increase standardization. It seems reasonable to expect that this influence will be similarly felt worldwide.

Liebes, in his study, "Decision Making by Telegraph Editors--AP or UPI," quotes G. H. Gieber as saying that:

The American telegraph editor is caught in a strait-jacket of mechanical details and the press association has become the recommender of news to the wire editor. The wire editor evaluated the news according to what the AP sent him.

The economic realities of publication place mechanical controls over the telegraph desk. The editor will steer a middle course through the political thickets and this leads to orientation toward the "hard news," the new and indisputable fact.⁵ (*Italics added.*)

Cutlip, in a 1953 study of the influence of the teletypesetter on use of wire service material by Wisconsin newspapers, found a tendency to use more wire news and less local news since the advent of the teletypesetter. He concluded that "the vital concerns of today's citizen--government, war, the quest for peace--are more adequately covered than ever before. The loss of local news apart, however, the increased use of wire news is a manifestation of greater dependency on the wire."⁶

⁵G. H. Gieber, quoted in E. H. Liebes, "Decision Making by Telegraph Editors--AP or UPI," Journalism Quarterly, 43 (1966).

⁶Scott M. Cutlip, "Content and Flow of AP News--From Trunk to TTS to Reader," Journalism Quarterly, 31 (1954), 434-446.

Abstracts included in this volume are arranged in alphabetical order of the author's name. The author's name is given in full, followed by the title of the article, the journal name, volume, issue, and page numbers. The year of publication is given in parentheses at the end of the entry.

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It is a very common mistake to suppose that the only way to get the best results from a machine is to run it at the highest speed. In fact, the best results are often obtained by running the machine at a moderate speed, and by giving it a good deal of rest. This is because the machine is only as good as its operator, and a good operator will know when to stop and when to go on.

[illegible]

1944. 12-14

Regardless of the desirability of coverage of national and international events, the increasing dependence on wire service material is perhaps not the most desirable manner for this coverage to be achieved.

The degree of independence of newspaper editors around the world in dealing with news agency material--the "local subjectivity" which they exhibit--is an important reference point in judging the present health of the world media system, and is also a general indicator of trends in that development.

A current opinion on the general world press picture holds that:

. . . the world's communications channels have been all but choked in recent years by inflammatory and slanted messages concerning explosive situations in the emerging nations of Africa, in divided Berlin, in communist Cuba, in northern India. . . . The reader, listener, or viewer searching for truth and the "real story" is left oftentimes in bewilderment. He notes contradictions in the news, discrepancies among world news agencies, and opinion in news columns and network newscasts. . . .

and

More and more the importance of international communication to world understanding is being stressed. Journalists and journalism teachers are visiting and studying in other countries in greater numbers every year. At least through these regional and world press organizations and through the international exchange of ideas by traveling journalists, the world press is becoming ever more homogeneous. One can only hope the end product of this increasing homogeneity will be maximum freedom of information.⁷ (*Italics added.*)

⁷ John C. Merrill, C. R. Bryan, and M. Alisky, "The Foreign Press" (Louisiana State University, 1964), pp. 4-5.

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In the best known study of comparative world newspaper content, Jacques Kayser, in his 1953 UNESCO-sponsored One Week's News, studied 17 major world dailies for a one-week period. The sample selected and the time period of the study are relevant to its general applicability. Kayser selected his countries based on importance in the world, selected his newspapers based on largest circulation, and his particular week was chosen at random. He was seeking a "typical" week, one in which the "normal" type of event would occur, so as to accurately measure press performance.

In a major analysis, Kayser made material comparisons between the newspapers, technical comparisons and news comparisons, thus revealing special strengths, weaknesses, and dependencies.

He found that, although

one might have thought that many of the high circulation papers would favor reportage, especially good narrative reporting from foreign countries, to add prestige and interest, there was little evidence of such enterprise. A short, two article reportage appeared on Nepal in The Times of India and The Daily Express (England) ran short reportages on Iran and Corriere on the United States and Tripolitania.⁸

Most home news, says Kayser, is written by "own" or "special" correspondents, but the handling of foreign news is different. The 17 large circulation newspapers made no

⁸ Jacques Kayser, One Week's News (Paris: UNESCO, 1953).

attempt to maintain

a network of permanent foreign correspondents or many traveling correspondents, who might give them exclusive or original information. More often than not, a paper publishes news agency messages more or less as they came in, or in a rewritten form. This limitation is largely due to financial and economic factors. . . .⁹

For most newspapers, agencies dominate news distribution, so that

in the international news market, national voices are becoming more and more inaudible. News has become internationalized, often lacking the national subjectivity which may be essential to clear understanding. This internationalization of news tends to produce ready made judgements and though it may be compatible with "freedom of information," it seriously hampers "freedom of opinion." In short, journalistic diversity which has been the pride of the western world may be said to be disintegrating, not under government pressure, but hard economic necessity.¹⁰

Finally, in closing, Kayser crystallizes his opinion of the situation by comparing the Communist-bloc newspapers with the non-Communist and saying that for the non-Communist papers,

. . . these newspapers nearly all depend on much the same sources of information. Hence the danger of a growing uniformity of thought. Such uniformity has never been, and should never become, the aim of freedom of information.¹¹

A second major published study of comparative world press performance is that of Schramm in his One Day in the

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

World's Press. In this study, Schramm analyzed the content of 14 major daily newspapers for a one-day period, a "crisis day."

November 2, 1956, saw both the Russian intervention on Hungary and the British-French Suez crisis. For that crisis day, Schramm found:

Newspapers cover the foreign news they feel their readers will consider important and interesting. Important they tend to define as potentially affecting the future, or the policy, of the country.¹²

These prestige papers, he found, focus on the great events of the day. News flows from highly developed countries to less developed countries, from Europe and North America to other continents, from the United States and the Soviet Union to all other countries.

Also, the world news agencies tend to emphasize news from home. In a study by Camille Petersen of Stanford, a two-day sample of Asian wires provided by the news agencies for the spring of 1961 showed that "AP and UPI concentrate on the United States as much as Tass concentrates on the Soviet Union. Reuters strongly represents the United States and the United Kingdom. AFP emphasized the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union more than France itself."¹³

¹² Wilbur Schramm, One Day in the World's Press (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1960).

¹³ Quoted in Wilbur Schramm, Mass Media and National Development (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1964), p. 6.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

On May 1, 1954, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Census:

[illegible]

There is a very high correlation between the two series of data. The correlation coefficient is 0.98. This indicates that the two series are very closely related.

... ..

... next year, as a study by the ...
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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

13. The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for the period 1940 to 1949:

[illegible]

Kayser's One Week's News, cited above, provides a basis for judgment of comparative dependence on world news agencies on the part of a significant number of newspapers in various countries.

This little-investigated, but important, area of mass communications research requires an appropriate event or events to have full validity. First, the event must be a significant one for all geographical areas to be studied, that is, there must be an element of reader interest. Ideally, it would be an important and "continuing" event, for time comparison and "typical" press measurement. Finally, it should be an event or events with regard to which there is a wide divergence of viewpoints. Having fulfilled these criteria, the task of studying comparative press performance around the world, with respect to world news agency material, can be achieved.

Such a story is available, in the Vietnam war. This is a continuing event of worldwide importance. A great deal of information is, of necessity, made available in the form of government news releases. The world news agencies are the major sources of information on the war. There are a wide range of national involvements either in the action itself, for countries of Southeast Asia and Oceania, or in the "moral" and political aspects of the action, by countries farther removed from the scene.

Gerbner has said:

Every newspaper presents a fragmented and synthetic image of the world. It highlights its own set of significant realities from its own social and cultural vantage point.¹⁴

If that is true, then the treatment of a news agency report by different newspapers should reveal patterns of different degrees of dependency on the agency used.

This study will explore the coverage of the Vietnam war in the world's press, with a view to measuring relative dependency on world news agencies.

As an exploratory search for differences in handling Vietnam news, the following hypotheses (stated formally as null hypotheses here) are:

1. There is no significant difference between world news agencies' dependency on the U. S. military news release in Vietnam.
2. There is no significant difference between newspapers of different countries in dependency on world news agency Vietnam reports.
3. There is no significant difference between newspapers of different geographic areas in dependency on world news agencies' Vietnam reports.
4. There is no significant difference between newspapers of countries directly involved in the Vietnam war, and those not directly involved, in dependency on world news agency Vietnam news.

¹⁴George Gerbner, "Press Perspectives in World Communications: A Pilot Study," Journalism Quarterly, 38 (1961), 321.

Many countries possess a long and varied history of the world. It is difficult to see the world as a whole, but it is not impossible. The world is a complex of many different parts, each with its own history and culture. The world is a vast and varied place, and it is our duty to understand it.

It is true, that the world is a vast and varied place, and it is our duty to understand it.

Many countries possess a long and varied history of the world. It is difficult to see the world as a whole, but it is not impossible. The world is a complex of many different parts, each with its own history and culture. The world is a vast and varied place, and it is our duty to understand it.

This study will explore the history of the world, and it will show how the world has changed over time. It will also show how the world is changing now, and it will show how the world will change in the future. The world is a vast and varied place, and it is our duty to understand it.

There is no single history of the world, but there are many different histories of the world. Each history is based on different facts and different interpretations of those facts. The world is a complex of many different parts, each with its own history and culture. The world is a vast and varied place, and it is our duty to understand it.

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CHAPTER II

THE NEWS REPORTING SYSTEM IN VIETNAM

The Vietnam war is a major event for the entire world. There are widely divergent views of the American action in Vietnam, from college campuses to the Congress. Criticism centers around the Johnson administration for committing the United States so heavily in Vietnam, and on administration credibility, in its various statements of position and the situation in Vietnam.

Finally, there have been attacks from various quarters on the American press for its modus operandi in what has been called "the most wretchedly reported war in the fane of our history. . . ." ¹

General S. L. A. Marshall kicked off the formal controversy on Vietnam reporting. In an article in the New Leader of October 1966, Marshall charged that "we are being fed every last detail of doings in Saigon . . . but we are getting less than a cursory view of the big picture of the military effort of over 300,000 American fighting men in

¹S. L. A. Marshall, Battles in the Monsoon (New York: Morrow and Company, 1967), p. 12.

CHAPTER 11

THE NEW AMERICAN SYSTEM IN VIETNAM

The Vietnam war is a major event for the world. There are widely divergent views of the American action in Vietnam. Some critics compare to the American position in Vietnam the American administration for Vietnam. The United States is involved in Vietnam, and on the other hand, the United States is the various elements of the American system in Vietnam.

Finally, there have been attacks from various quarters on the American policy for the war against the North. The North has been called "the most wretchedly repressed war in the face of our history."

General L. B. A. Swarthall stated at the formal ceremony on Vietnam reporting. In an article in the New York Times, Swarthall stated that "we are using the very best of our military power in Vietnam."

L. B. A. Swarthall, Editor in the Vietnam War, New York and Company, 1967, p. 11.

Vietnam."²

In the November issue of New Leader, eight reporters answered Marshall's charge. One said that a reporter out with the troops could miss a big story in Saigon.

Marshall blasted Vietnam reporting again in his book, Battles in the Monsoon, charging that "the only members of the (press) corps who consistently work the front are the TV reporters and camera crew."³

Jim G. Lucas, Scripps-Howard war correspondent, has said: "In the six months I lived in the Delta, I was the only correspondent regularly assigned to--and working with and living with--combat troops."⁴

Reporter Paul Hemphill said:

Every afternoon at five o'clock, seven days a week, a majority of the 350 newsmen covering the war in Vietnam go to a multi-storied white building in downtown Saigon for what is called "The Briefing." The Press Officer . . . sums up what is contained in a thick mimeographed report, available to all newsmen each day, entitled "Official MACV communique of" . . . it is usually over in 15 to 20 minutes and the newsmen who are filing daily reports on the big picture of the war rush to write and file their stories.⁵

²S. L. A. Marshall, "Press Failure in Vietnam," New Leader (October 1966).

³Monsoon, p. 15.

⁴Jim G. Lucas, Dateline: Vietnam (New York: Awards Books, 1967), p. 13.

⁵Paul Hemphill, in Atlanta Journal, May 30, 1966.

1947

In the morning I was at the station and
 reported out with the troops which were a bit early in
 morning.

Myself I stayed at the station and
 took notice in the morning. I stayed there the only
 person at the station and was completely alone the
 day and the night and was alone.

At 11:00 AM. I stayed at the station and
 took notice in the morning. I stayed there the only
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Criticism of Vietnam reporting and press complaints of a "credibility gap" seem largely confined to the United States. Non-American reporters seldom raise challenges at the Saigon briefing. The foreign press seldom makes reference to the quality of Vietnam reporting or U. S. government credibility, other than occasional references to the subject, quoting a U. S. source.

The Saigon press corps is made up largely of American reporters. Of 415 reporters accredited to the U. S. Military Assistance Command Vietnam on September 1, 1966, 254 were Americans or represented American media.⁶ The news releases, briefings, and interviews are American.

Whether the reporters or their critics are right in the controversy over where a reporter should go to cover the war, it is clear that the vast majority of them attempt to get the "big picture" of the military action from the military briefing held daily in Saigon. The author attended the briefing regularly for the better part of 1966. Normal business between all of the military information officers and the Saigon press corps was conducted immediately following the briefing, when virtually all of the reporters were available.

The point here simply is that the military news release issued daily assumes greater-than-normal importance

⁶U. S. Military Assistance Command Vietnam. List of Correspondents In-Country, September 1, 1966.

criticism of Vietnam reporting and press coverage of a "credibility gap" were largely confined to the United States and Western European nations. The British press, however, was the only one to report on the policy of Vietnam reporting to U. S. government officials, other than occasional references to the subject during a U. S. tour.

The British press coverage is made up largely of Vietnam reporting of all reporters accredited to the U. S. Military Assistance Command Vietnam on September 11, 1966. The only exception is a report from a British writer, the most common. Although the reporting on this matter has been in the past, it is clear that the vast majority of that coverage is not the "old news" of the military action from the military officials who were in Saigon. The action against the military officials was the subject of a 1966 report from the British press. The British press coverage and the British press coverage was conducted immediately following the action, and actually all of the reports were similar.

The press coverage is that the military was released from the military officials.

in the reporting of news from Vietnam than might otherwise be expected. A sample news release, issued August 29, 1966, is included as Appendix I.

The world news agencies certainly filed more information from Vietnam than was contained in the military news release. This included political, economic, and other military information. The military summary was filed in condensed form, immediately following the briefing each day.

As controversial as the war is at home, it might be expected that there would be a wide range of opinions and attitudes toward it abroad. Statements by national leaders and demonstrations against the war, especially in western Europe, have emphasized its unpopularity in some quarters.

In other countries, more directly involved and more directly threatened by events in Vietnam, there has been stronger support for U. S. action. Thus, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, South Korea, the Philippines--countries with forces in South Vietnam--have a different view of the situation. And of course there are the uncommitted countries.

This range of opinion and the unusual importance of the daily military news release offer an excellent opportunity for study of international news flow. In the face of a well-defined national attitude, the objective news report on a world news wire might be expected to undergo

is the population of New York State in 1990. The population of New York State in 1990 is 19,048,000.

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The above information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York Office, dated 10-18-67.

It is recommended that the site be re-visited in 1995.

There is a wide range of opinion and attitudes toward it among the members of national Jewish organizations and the way, especially in regard to Jewish youth, is somewhat different.

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(continued from page 6)

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ads by using results of a comprehensive study of sorption rates.

*Figs. 1 and 2 are available in color online at Wiley InterScience (www.interscience.wiley.com). DOI: 10.1002/polb.20599

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

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modifications between countries. A complete analysis might also reveal any differences between news agencies filing stories based on the same news release.

During 1966, the four western world news agencies were well represented by reporters in Vietnam, AP with 17, UPI with 22, Reuters with 6, and AFP with 5. The New York Times and its news service had six reporters in Saigon. Several smaller national and area news agencies were represented by one or two reporters.

Twenty-seven American daily newspapers had a correspondent in Vietnam, with the New York Times and the Herald Tribune running major reporting operations. Several foreign newspapers, especially Japanese, were represented. But the preponderance of reporting for the world newspapers was done by representatives of world news agencies, and especially the American agencies, AP and UPI.

Copley News Service, the German Press Agency, Kyodo News Service, et al. can file the military summary, but since they are then duplicating a world news agency, they usually find it more appropriate to deal with stories bearing more directly on their own specialized interests. The same is true of the reporters representing daily newspapers who attempt to find stories or "angles" of their own.

Saigon and Washington are twin centers for Vietnam news. The 1965 Honolulu Conference of all U. S. agencies

collaboration between countries. A number of analysts also
 also several key differences between these systems. It
 should be noted that the two have been:

During 1944, the two systems were seen as
 with well-regarded by experts in Vietnam. As well as
 the with all nations with it. And with it, the two
 times, and the two systems had six systems in Vietnam.
 Finally, while nations had been seen as well-regarded
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Group-based nations have been seen as
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 which Vietnam's major reporting systems. Several
 have been reported, especially systems, were reported.
 but the importance of reporting for the world's
 are not by representatives of world news agencies, and
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Only one nation, the United States, has
 been seen as all the military systems. The
 since they are that reporting is well seen as they
 finally find it more important in fact with nations.
 Finally, one nation, as their own specialized interests.
 The same is true of the reporting system. Only one
 system has been seen as "open" or "open" as well.

As well as the reporting system, the only system in Vietnam
 was. The first American Government of 1944 in Vietnam

specified details of American public affairs operations in Vietnam.

The conference dealt with such matters as accreditation to the US Military Assistance Command Vietnam; established "ground rules" for reporters, in lieu of censorship; detailed the criteria for clearance of news releases from military units; and established the 5:00 p.m. daily briefing for reporters in Saigon.

The 5:00 p.m. "five o'clock follies" consists of a briefing by the US Mission Press Officer, followed by a summary of ground, air, and naval actions of the previous 24 hours.

The military briefing consists essentially of discussion of the daily written summary, with late-breaking items added verbally.

The summary news release aims at giving the total picture of military actions. It is compiled from operational reports received from Army and Marine Corps units in the field, U. S. Navy units on coastal patrol and patrols in the Mekong Delta, reports from the U. S. Seventh Air Force on air operations in South and North Vietnam, and reports of naval gunfire operations, air operations, and all other operational events from the U. S. Seventh Fleet.

Subordinate commands under the Military Assistance Command also promulgate daily news releases in Saigon. These include news releases by the commands mentioned

above, as well as by individual units such as Divisions, individual ships, or aircraft squadrons. All are cleared by the Military Assistance Command and consist essentially of names and home towns of personnel and such feature-type material.

The daily news summary, therefore, represents the facts of the military action. This summary is, of course, the only source of the total military picture that the reporter has.

The facilities available to reporters in Vietnam for covering the war include a network of military and civilian information officers distributed throughout the country at centers of operations, be they military operations or any of the other efforts in progress.

U. S. military transportation is available on a scheduled basis between Saigon and other cities of South Vietnam. Unscheduled military airlift is available from these central points.

During 1966 there were two primary news centers within South Vietnam, Saigon, and Danang, where the U. S. Marine Corps maintains a major press center. Danang's position in the northern portion of South Vietnam makes it an important center for coverage of operations against North Vietnamese units and as a result, all major news agencies maintain representatives at Danang at all times.

Obviously, then, there is a great deal more news to

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be filed by a world news agency than the daily summary of military operations. In addition to stories generated by the agency reporters, there are economic and agricultural briefings, political events, and depth pieces transmitted.

But the military summary is a daily item of significance and common practice is to file it very shortly after the briefing each day. This same information is transmitted by telephone to Washington by the U. S. Military Command after the briefing. It is, therefore, available for distribution by the Pentagon some hours after its release in Saigon.

An important fact concerning the daily summary, insofar as this study is concerned, is that of all the information regularly filed by a news agency, this information, on a continuing basis, is most likely to be retransmitted to all areas of the world where an agency has client newspapers.

The news summary deals, of necessity, with a number of quantifications which not only describe given events, but which change each day. For instance, various engagements are reported in the summary indicating numbers of enemy killed and captured; numbers of friendlies killed, wounded, or missing; numbers of weapons lost or captured; quantitative descriptions of captured material such as tons of rice, clothing, ammunition.

Numbers of air strikes in South Vietnam, numbers of

missions over North Vietnam, and numbers of watercraft searched are also a part of the daily summary.

These factors are of great assistance in tracing a Vietnam news item through the world media systems, since the report for any given day has its own quantifications.

An even more important characteristic of the daily military summary, in terms of an analysis of a newspaper's concept as to which are the elements most worthy of attention, is the fact that the summary is divided into six basic content categories.

The six content categories are a roundup of ground actions, air strikes in North Vietnam, air operations in South Vietnam, B-52 raids, Navy river patrol operations, and naval gunfire operations.

The position of each of these categories in the news release cover sheet indicates the general newsworthiness which each is considered to have. The news agencies and the individual newspapers may, of course, not agree with this order of presentation. The differences in opinion on this point would tend to reveal different concepts on the part of the individual wire services and also would tell something about the newspapers, depending on where the editing occurs. What do they each consider to be important? What is the degree of dependence on the news release and on the wire service? What is considered not worthy of use?

appears over 1000 times, and number of references
 recorded are also a part of the daily summary.
 These figures are of great assistance in finding a
 system over time through the world wide system, since
 the report for the given day has its own classification.
 An even more important characteristic of the daily
 military summary, is that of no analysis of a company's
 conduct as to which are the elements most worthy of praise
 and in the fact that the summary is divided into six
 basic content categories.
 The six content categories are a group of 12 items
 which are listed in North America. All categories in
 North America, South America, East Asia, West Asia, Africa,
 and South America.
 The location of each of these categories in the
 summary is also listed in the summary. The summary is
 more useful than is provided in here. The summary is
 and the individual categories are, of course, not given
 with this order of presentation. The difference is
 that in this order would tend to reveal differences
 between the part of the individual with services and
 also with the summary. The summary, depending
 on what the summary shows. When the summary is
 in importance, that is the degree of importance in the way
 which is in the summary. That is considered as

The American news agencies file the daily summary almost, if not completely, in toto as received. This would be the result of an obvious interest of most American newspapers in events in South Vietnam involving American armed forces. Since a great deal of the information appears daily in the American press, it would appear that the American press is heavily dependent on the news agencies and, with respect to the Vietnam war, the newspapers uncritically print the standardized version presented by the wire service. But this is not to say there is not a great potential for independence on the part of the individual newspaper.

If there are national considerations which play a part in the selection of wire service news, or if there are opinions held locally which influence the degree of conformity in handling wire service Vietnam news, these factors, and not blind dependence, could be dictating both the order of presentation of the content categories and the number of words given to each.

A real test of dependence on a news agency and the standardization of world news flow would have to examine the treatment given the news stories of the same world agency by clients in different countries, and in countries which have different degrees of direct interest in the Vietnam war as well as different prevailing opinions about the war.

The American news agencies like the daily economy
 agency, it is necessary, it will be necessary. This would
 be the basis of an objective interest of most American news-
 papers is known in which Vietnam involving interests would
 be a great deal of the information agency.
 fully in the American power, it would appear that the
 American news is heavily dependent on the news agencies
 and will respond to the Vietnam war, the newspaper
 necessarily point the standardized version presented by
 the news agency. But this is not to say there is not a
 great potential for independence on the part of the
 individual newspaper.
 It shows the national consciousness which give a
 part in the situation of this service seen, in it there are
 opinions both fairly which influence the degree of
 objectivity in handling the news Vietnam news, since
 factors, but not this dependence, could be dissolving both
 the extent of cooperation of the country involved and the
 number of people given to each.
 I can say no dependence on a news agency and the
 establishment of news news that would have to realize
 the treatment given the news stories of the news world
 agency by which is influenced by the news, and in Vietnam
 which have different degrees of direct interest in the
 Vietnam war as well as different political opinions about
 the war.

A basic assumption is that world news agency gatekeepers are, at any given time, providing the type of news and the amount of news on given subjects that experience has indicated is desired by clients in particular regions or countries of the world.

On its face it would appear, for instance, that South African newspapers are not as interested in details of Vietnam military operations as are American newspapers, nor would newspapers in Guyana, Kenya, or Ireland be equally interested. On the other hand, the Australian, New Zealand, Thai, and Philippine press might be. In any case, there are markedly different degrees of national interest with respect to the same news releases. These differences should make themselves evident in an analysis of content and provide an indication of the strength of the national factor in the world news flow.

Previous studies have shown that world news agencies tend to see the same event in somewhat different ways. This would be revealed both by different numbers of words devoted to each content category, and by any shifting of order of presentation of the categories.

The daily military summary as released in Saigon is by no means all of the news of Vietnam for any given day. Events bearing on the war are filed by the world news agencies from Saigon, Washington, and other points regularly

and are of such importance that they could be expected to be transmitted worldwide. A newspaper therefore could receive political news from Saigon or some other point, policy information from Washington, or comments from its own national government, in addition to the military summary from Saigon. All of this information would be obtained by the average newspaper via world news agencies, in certain cases filtered through a national news agency.

A complete review of newspaper performance with respect to reporting the Vietnam war would require an analysis of all mention of the war, with point of origin of the story noted and implications categorized. This would permit a correlation with national considerations in each case.

But in measuring the degree of standardization of world news and the loss of local subjectivity which both Kayser and Merrill have decried, we are interested in the degree to which newspapers blindly follow the "dictates" of a world news agency.

A test of dependency is therefore best accomplished by observing press performance with respect to a story which has lesser or greater interest in different countries. The overall story must be of some degree of interest to all. The general development of the situation must be in some degree newsworthy.

The daily military summary from Vietnam, then, is a story against which the performance by different newspapers can be correlated with national factors.

THE HALLS WERE FULL OF PEOPLE WHO WERE
 ALL OF THEM VERY INTERESTED IN THE
 SPEECHES WHICH WERE BEING MADE.

THE SPEECHES WERE MADE BY
 THE MOST FAMOUS MEN OF THE
 DAY AND THE PEOPLE LISTENED
 WITH GREAT INTEREST.

THE SPEECHES WERE MADE BY
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CHAPTER III

STUDY DESIGN

This study seeks to analyze world news flow by tracing a single news story through the world news system. As mentioned, the Vietnam military story offers a unique opportunity to carry out a study of this type. The results should be a worthwhile addition to knowledge of the factors at work in influencing world news.

Having selected the Vietnam military story as the basis for observation of newspaper performance, it remains to select a time period for the study, to select a sample of the world's press, to locate pertinent data, and devise a method of quantification of newspaper performance. Also, an analysis tool must be selected and an analytical structure constructed.

This study would be greatly simplified if the actual material received and filed by each gatekeeper in the news channel was available for study. As a practical matter, this cannot be done. The study will explore the influence of the AP, UPI, Reuters, AFP, and New York Times news agencies. The military news releases are filed daily from Saigon by each of these agencies, directly to their

CHAPTER III

THE STUDY

This study seeks to analyze world news coverage of the Vietnam military story through the world news system. As mentioned, the Vietnam military story offers a unique opportunity to carry out a study of this type. The central theme is a worldwide analysis to knowledge of the Vietnam war in the following world news.

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This study would be greatly simplified if the actual material received and filed by each newspaper in the news channel was available for study. As a practical matter, this cannot be done. The study will require the inclusion of the AP, UPI, Reuters, AFP, and New York Times news agencies. The primary news releases are filed daily from Saigon by each of these agencies, directly to their

home offices. Different versions are then retransmitted to geographic areas of the world. National news agencies, some performing a censorship function, then further edit the news before it arrives at the newspaper. A study which covered a suitably long time span would require a great deal of time and effort, even assuming that the gatekeepers involved cooperated.

The study deals with the United States Military Assistance Command Vietnam's daily military news summaries for the year 1966. As explained, these news releases are the only sources of summary information on military events of the previous 24 hours. In response to media need, the releases seek to quantify the news of the war. These quantifications enable the researcher to trace a news story through the media system with ease.

What is available for this study are the news releases and the versions of the releases which appeared in certain foreign newspapers.

The vast majority of the world's newspapers did not maintain reporters in Vietnam during 1966. They depended instead on the world news agencies.

The Library of Congress and the University of Chicago's Center for Research Libraries are the two primary sources of foreign newspapers in the United States.¹ These

¹Newspapers on Microfilm, Sixth Edition, Library of Congress, 1967.

how effective. Military operations are also characterized by
 geographic areas of the world. Military operations
 are performed in a continuous fashion. The first step
 the new nation is taken is the military. A study which
 showed a military force would require a great
 deal of time and effort, even showing that the operations
 involved, especially, the military force.
 The study deals with the United States military
 operations during 1960. A daily military force was
 for the year 1960. It is estimated that only about 100
 the only source of military information on military events
 of the previous 24 hours. In response to such needs, the
 military force is usually the most of the war. There
 operations which the operations of the military force
 through the military system with war.
 that is available for this study and the war.
 military and the operations of the military which appear in
 various foreign newspapers.
 The first majority of the world's population did not
 military operations in Vietnam during 1960. They depended
 instead on the world news system.
 The history of the military and the military force
 Chicago's Office for Research in the military and the military
 report on military operations in the United States.¹ The
 report is available in English, French, German, Italian, and
 Spanish. 1967.

two sources combined hold approximately 100 English-language foreign newspapers for the year 1966.

Selection of a Time Period

Kayser dealt with the question of a time period by selecting a particular one-week period in the future. Schramm, in One Day in the World's Press, selected a crisis day. A view of world news flow demands a "typical day," with which Schramm was not concerned. Kayser randomized his study by having no prior knowledge of factors which might disrupt the "normal" flow pattern.

Since world news flow obviously is influenced by the newsworthiness of events, a study of it must deal with the presence or absence of such events. For this reason, the selection of a study time period using the benefit of hindsight seems far superior to Kayser's method.

This study, dealing as it does with the Vietnam military report, should select a time period during which other-than-military information of major news value was not entering the world news channels from either Washington or Vietnam and that the military news for the period was not overwhelmingly more newsworthy than normal.

Many important news events occurred in Vietnam during 1966. Political difficulties, a military revolt, and trouble with the militant Buddhist leader Thich Tri Quang were major news stories during April, May, June, and July of that year. National elections were held in

The program included both approximately 150 minutes
 including various exercises for the year 1984.

Selection of a Time Period

Japan made the decision of a time period by
 selecting a particular one-week period in the future.
 Between 10 and 15 in the United States selected a certain
 day. A week at which time the United States is "typical day."
 With which Japan was not concerned. Japan considered
 the way of living in Japan knowledge of Japan which
 might have the "normal" time period.

Japan would have the normally is followed by
 the movement of events, a study of it was held with
 the purpose of making of such events. For this reason,
 the selection of a study time period using the results of
 statistical data for Japan's future.

This study, dealing as it does with the future
 military power, should select a time period during which
 other-than-military information of value may be obtained
 entering the world news service from Japan. Japan to
 discuss and that the military was for the period was not
 overwhelmingly more necessary than normal.

Many factors were taken into account in Japan
 during 1984. Political, military, and military events.
 and various other factors including Japan's role
 during 1984. Japan's role in the world, Japan's role
 in the world, Japan's role in the world.

mid-September and the political repercussions lasted for several months.

A spot-check of American newspapers indicates that the latter part of August 1966 offers a period during which the "normal" military news was the significant news from Vietnam. The period August 26 to September 1, 1966, inclusive, includes both "normal" military news and also a military "shock story," whose influence on news flow can be studied.

A one-week period is considered sufficiently long to get an accurate picture of a newspaper's performance. Consecutive days are considered necessary due to the possibility of the introduction of inaccuracies caused by time and date differences between Vietnam and other countries.

Selection of Newspaper Sample

The Center for Research Libraries, University of Chicago, holds microfilm copies of 32 English-language foreign newspapers for the study period. The Library of Congress holds copies of 46 newspapers. The Wisconsin State Historical Society and University of Wisconsin Library hold 11 newspapers.

Since newspapers of as many countries as possible should be included in the study, all of these newspapers were analyzed. For the United States and Canada, a maximum of 15 newspapers per country were included in the sample.

addition to the political organizations listed in
the appendix.

A copy of the American newspaper indicates that
the first part of August 1964 refers to a period during which
the "current" military was the significant news item
in Vietnam. The period before it is September 1, 1964.
inclusive, and after both "current" military news and also a
military "short news," which followed as news item was in
the appendix.

A second period of significant military news
is for the summer of 1964 in a newspaper's appendix.
Consequently, the newspaper's news item for the
possibility of the introduction of American troops by
the end of the summer between Vietnam and other
countries.

Selection of Newspaper Samples

The news and research libraries, University of
Chicago, with electronic copies of its daily-newspaper
samples newspaper for its study period. The library of
Chicago with copies of 44 newspapers. The University
of Chicago Library and University of Wisconsin
Library with 14 newspapers.
Other newspaper of its study period as possible
should be included in the sample. All of these newspapers
were analyzed. For the United States and Canada, a random
of its newspaper per country were included in the sample.

The newspapers in the sample and their sources are as indicated:

Australia

Canberra	- The Australian	CH
Melbourne	- The Age	CH
Melbourne	- The Herald	CH
Sydney	- The Morning Herald	CH

Bahamas

Nassau	- The Nassau Tribune	LC
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Bermuda

Hamilton	- The Royal Gazette	LC
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Canada

Calgary	- The Herald	CH
Edmonton	- The Journal	CH
Montreal	- Gazette	W
Montreal	- Star	LC
Ottawa	- The Citizen	CH
St. Johns	- The Evening Telegram	CH
Toronto	- The Globe and Mail	CH
Toronto	- Daily Star	CH
Vancouver	- The Daily Colonist	CH
Vancouver	- The Province	CH
Vancouver	- The Sun	CH
Winnipeg	- The Free Press	CH

Ceylon

Colombo	- Ceylon Daily News	CH
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Egypt

Cairo	- The Egyptian Gazette	CH
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England

Leeds	- The Yorkshire Post	LC
London	- Daily Express	LC
London	- Daily Mirror	CH
Liverpool	- Daily Post	LC
London	- Daily Sketch	LC
London	- The Sun	LC
Manchester	- The Guardian	LC
London	- The Times	W

The summary is the single best source for

TABLE 1
continued

Ethiopia

Addis Ababa - Ethiopia Herald CH

Fiji

Suva - The Fiji Times LC

Ghana

Accra - The Daily Graphic LC

Accra - The Ghanaian Times LC

Hong Kong

-

- The Tiger Standard LC

- South China Morning Post W

India

Allahabad - The Leader LC

Ambala - The Tribune LC

Bangalore - The Deccan Herald W

Bhopal - Madhya Pradesh Chronicle LC

Calcutta - Amrita Bazar Patrika LC

Calcutta - The Hindustan Standard LC

Calcutta - The Statesman W

Delhi - The Statesman W

Gauhati - The Assam Tribune LC

Lucknow - The National Herald LC

Madras - The Hindu LC

Masipur - The Hitavada LC

New Delhi - The Hindustan Times W

New Delhi - The Patriot LC

Patna - The Searchlight LC

Patna - The Indian Nation LC

Cuttack - The Eastern Times LC

Indonesia

Djakarta - Indonesia Herald CH

Iraq

Baghdad - The Baghdad News CH

Ireland

Dublin - The Irish Independent CH

Dublin - The Irish Press LC

Dublin - The Irish Times CH

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1	Section 1	Section 1
2	Section 2	Section 2
3	Section 3	Section 3
4	Section 4	Section 4
5	Section 5	Section 5
6	Section 6	Section 6
7	Section 7	Section 7
8	Section 8	Section 8
9	Section 9	Section 9
10	Section 10	Section 10
11	Section 11	Section 11
12	Section 12	Section 12
13	Section 13	Section 13
14	Section 14	Section 14
15	Section 15	Section 15
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94	Section 94	Section 94
95	Section 95	Section 95
96	Section 96	Section 96
97	Section 97	Section 97
98	Section 98	Section 98
99	Section 99	Section 99
100	Section 100	Section 100

Israel

Jerusalem	- The Jerusalem Post	CH
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Jamaica

Kingston	- The Daily Gleaner	LC
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Japan

Tokyo	- Japan Times	CH
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Kenya

Nairobi	- Daily Nation	CH
Nairobi	- East African Standard	CH

Korea

Seoul	- The Korea Times	CH
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Malaysia

Kuala Lumpur	- The Malay Mail	LC
Penang	- The Straits Echo	LC

Nepal

Kathmandu	- The Commoner	LC
Kathmandu	- The Rising Nepal	LC

New Zealand

Wellington	- The Wellington Evening Post	CH
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Nigeria

Lagos	- Daily Times	LC
Lagos	- West African Pilot	W

Pakistan

Chittagong	- The Eastern Examiner	LC
Dacca	- The Pakistan Observer	LC
Hyderabad	- The Indus Times	LC
Karachi	- Dawn	CH
Karachi	- The Morning News	LC
Lahore	- Pakistan Times	CH

		1947
10	- The American Book	1947
11	- The Daily Worker	1947
12	- The Daily Worker	1947
13	- The Daily Worker	1947
14	- The Daily Worker	1947
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96	- The Daily Worker	1947
97	- The Daily Worker	1947
98	- The Daily Worker	1947
99	- The Daily Worker	1947
100	- The Daily Worker	1947

Philippines

Manila	- The Manila Bulletin	LC
Manila	- The Manila Times	CH

Rhodesia

Salisbury	- The Rhodesia Herald	LC
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Scotland

Edinburgh	- The Scotsman	LC
Glasgow	- The Herald	LC

Singapore	-	
	- The Straits Echo	CH

South Africa

Capetown	- The Cape Argus	LC
Capetown	- The Cape Times	CH
Johannesburg	- Rand Daily Mail	W
Natal	- The Witness	LC

Tanzania

Der es Salaam	- The Nationalist	W
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Thailand

Bangkok	- The Bangkok Post	LC
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Uganda

Kampala	- The Uganda Argus	LC
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United States

Burlington, Vt.	- The Free Press	LC
Dallas, Texas	- The Morning News	W
Detroit	- Detroit Free Press	LC
Dubuque	- The Telegraph-Herald	W
Honolulu	- The Star Bulletin	LC
Juneau	- The Alaska Empire	CH
Manchester, N. H.	- The Union-Leader	LC
New York	- New York Times	LC
Providence	- Providence Journal	W
Raleigh	- The News and Observer	W
San Francisco	- The Chronicle	W
Washington	- The Star	LC
Wichita	- Wichita Eagle	LC

[illegible]

Virgin Islands

Charlotte Amalie - The Daily News LC

Zambia

Lukasa - Times of Zambia W

Note: CH = Center for Research Libraries
 LC = Library of Congress
 W = University of Wisconsin

Method of Quantification

Since the concept of this study rests on an analysis of comparative newspaper dependency on world news agencies, the validity of the results depends on the completeness of the measurement of dependency.

It was originally intended that a number of measurements of each story would be made and that the separate quantifications of these various observed characteristics would, in sum, constitute the measure of dependency. The characteristics included presence or absence of each of the six content categories of the news release, word count used for each of the content categories, page number of the Vietnam story, page location of the story, size of headline, whether or not a newspaper used wirephotos from Vietnam, how much non-military Vietnam news was used, and how much foreign news was carried.

All of these characteristics are valuable indicators of newspaper performance. But some, such as

amount of general foreign news used, amount of non-military Vietnam news used of wirephotos, do not bear directly on the central question of this study, "What did this newspaper do with this piece of information from this news agency?"

Other characteristics which would be valid indicators in a survey of the American press are not appropriate for use in a survey of the world press. For instance, American newspapers carry what they consider to be the most important news on the front page. Many foreign newspapers, however, carry several pages of local news or sports news before presenting the international news. Newspapers of the British Isles are noteworthy in this respect, as is Hong Kong's South China Morning Post, which often displays world news on the back page. Page number, then, is a makeup characteristic which is more a matter of custom than a universal indicator of newspaper performance.

Page location and headline used are also characteristics which do not have standardized significance. For some newspapers they would be measures of dependence, but for others they would not. They are, therefore, not valid measures for this study.

The two components which clearly indicate the dependency are (1) the amount of the news release which the newspaper used, and (2) whether the lead in the story was changed.

In dealing with a number of foreign newspapers of different size, makeup and type size, the column inch measure is considered sufficiently inaccurate that a word count was used to measure the amount of a story that was printed.

The lead change factor can be observed by a comparison of the news release and the newspaper story. The quantification of the "word count score" is a direct measure. The "lead change" score is more complex. Since there are six content categories in each news release, the basic question is whether a newspaper which leads with the third, fourth, fifth, or sixth item is being progressively more independent than simply leading with the second item. This study is based on the position that this is a manifestation of greater independence. We cannot initially know whether a wire service filed a release from Saigon just as it was released. But we can validly assume that to be the case until we learn otherwise. For instance, a newspaper in India which used the Reuters version of a story for a particular day and leads with the fifth item of the news release is either displaying "fifth order" independence or is printing it just as it was filed from Saigon by the Reuters bureau. If we assign a lead change score of "five" to the newspaper, then the total analysis will reveal whether this particular individual score is significantly different from the other versions of the

Reuters story for that day. Assigning a lead change score of from one to six, then, is an essential element in measuring dependency as accurately as possible.

The analysis method, therefore, consists of two quantifications, word count score and lead change score. It is necessary to relate these two factors in some manner so that a single quantification of independence can be arrived at.

A higher lead change score indicates greater independence of the news agency (or of the news release). A higher word count score indicates lesser independence. The two quantities are in the one case directly proportional to independence, and in the other inversely proportional. Thus, we are discussing a dependency ratio, the quotient of these two factors.

Lead change score divided by word count score would be an independence ratio. Word count score divided by lead change score would be a dependence ratio. It makes no mathematical difference which approach is used. However, some of the newspapers of the sample do not carry any news from the military news release, for the test period. The dependency on a news agency would therefore be zero. If the lead change score is divided by the word count score to arrive at the quantification of independence, scores of "0" cannot be reflected in the total newspaper score for the week. In order to weight a "0" score, then, the

quotient with which the study deals must deal with a score of "0" as a measure of independence and independence must be measured as a tendency toward a score of "0."

Therefore, a ratio of "dependency" will be employed, involving the ratio "word count score"/"lead change score." A higher score will represent greater dependency.

The two factors which define "dependence" for this study bear some natural relationship to one another in terms of which is the greater indicator of dependence. If they were considered to be equal expressions of dependence, then either one would, by itself, be a sufficient measure. But the flow of news through many gatekeepers does tend to reduce the word count, as Cutlip illustrated in his study. Gatekeepers act to reduce the word count of a news story. There is a momentum in the system in the direction of reducing the word count. So a newspaper's further reducing the word count can be thought of as being a "passive" independence, influenced by factors such as availability of space. Yet it must be measured for any true quantification of independence.

Changing the lead item in a news story is an "active" independence which involves a rejection of the arrangement of items as received. It is clearly a more important indicator of independence than is the word count.

The two factors are of unequal importance in quantifying independence. But since their natural relationship

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 ...the world is "independent" will be independent.
 ...the world is "independent" will be independent.

to one another is a quotient. Any mathematical expression which could be arrived at to represent their relative strengths would simply involve a multiplication of the independence score as conceived above, by some factor. Independence as defined is universally applicable to the world press and so this factor would be constant for all of the newspapers of the sample. In this study, which seeks quantifications for relative comparisons, this unequal importance of the two factors is ignored.

Coding System

The measurement of total word count in a relative performance study such as this depends upon an indication of total number of words used. The total number of words used from the daily news release is easily identifiable. In instances where information is included in a newspaper story which was generated by a reporter, the only words counted will be those identifiable as coming from the news release. If a summary paragraph at the beginning of a story includes news release details and then is amplified later in the body of the story, the words are counted twice. There are two basic types of non-news-release material. These are stories written by reporters on the scene of an action and bearing a dateline other than Saigon, or stories written as a result of special individual interviews in Saigon.

Referring again to the fact that the news release

is the only source of summary information for the day, the summary stories appearing in the press can be identified and coded as to word count. Preliminary test of 17 foreign newspapers indicates no difficulty in this identification.

The "lead change score" is more difficult to arrive at. In addition to the daily news release, there are special appearances at the daily news brief by military personnel directly involved in unusual incidents. U. S. Navy and U. S. Air Force pilots who shoot down enemy aircraft, U. S. Army personnel involved in newsworthy actions, etc., are given the opportunity to brief the Saigon press corps on these actions and answer questions about them. At times these briefings are held on the same day as the action in question. More often it is the day following the special event.

Since the special briefing is available for all of the Saigon press corps, a simple word count of the story as it appears in a given newspaper is sufficient to measure relative performance with respect to the story, without the need for a word count of the briefer's presentation.

Where this special briefing is placed with respect to other items of the news release in terms of which is the lead story for the day is a question which must be addressed.

An event of major newsworthiness in the military sphere will disrupt the "normal" world news pattern which

the study seeks to analyze. On the other hand, the performance of the world's press with respect to "shock" stories is a pertinent characteristic of the world system.

For the test week, then, it is necessary to compile a "landmark history" of special briefings held in Saigon during that week. These items must be assigned a relative position with respect to the other lead items of the week, before a "lead change" coding system can be established.

On August 26, 1966, two U. S. Air Force F-105 aircraft dropped napalm 50 yards short of an enemy Vietcong force. The napalm landed among troops of the U. S. First Infantry Division. Major General William Depuy, Commanding General of the First Infantry Division, flew to Saigon the same day to brief the press on the event. The pre-check of the foreign press indicates that virtually all of the newspapers of the world carried the story of U. S. aircraft napalming U. S. troops. This is not a typical performance for some of these newspapers. But the concept of the "typical day" is only valid as a reference point. If attention to these shock stories is a standard characteristic of world news flow and if dependence on a news agency is related to shock stories, then the workings of this phenomenon are an integral part of this study.

It does appear that there are newspapers which did not print the Vietnam military summary on the "normal" day, but did print it as a part of a "shock" story.

The special briefing items occurring during the test period and requiring special placement in the catalogue of "order of items" in the news release, are those which are not mentioned in the releases.

Figure 1 is a "News Release Lead Item Compilation" of the content category items for the test period and will be used in determining the lead change scores. It includes the briefing of August 25, 1966, on the napalm accident, the sinking of North Vietnamese PT boats on August 29, the attack on PT boats on August 31, a helicopter crash on August 28, and a summary of U. S. personnel statistics, released on August 25.

The personnel summary, indicating 91 Americans killed the previous week, U. S. troop strength in Vietnam reaching 300,000, and enemy killed figures for the previous week, is placed in content category #4 for August 25. This is essentially a "ground" story, issued on a weekly basis. It could be expected that it would not be a major news story.

General Depuy's briefing on the napalm accident is placed #1 in the content categories for the day, because it is very newsworthy and most naturally fits the first position. The two PT boat stories are similarly newsworthy and fit into the #1 content categories for their days.

The helicopter crash announced August 28 seems to fit most naturally with content category #6 for that day.

Fig. 1.--News Release Lead Change Compilation

Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1
1 Air North 146 missions	1 Gen. Depuy brief	1 Air South 382 sorties	1 Air North 109 missions 3 planes down F4C. Al. Intruder 346 planes	1 Navy planes sink 2 Pt's damage 2 Pt's	1 Air North 133 missions F-105 down 347 planes	1 Navy planes sink 1 Pt. damage 1 Pt	1 Air North 97 missions F4C down
2 Air South 353 sorties	2 Air North 133 missions	2 B-52's	2 Air South 346 sorties	2 Mine- sweep Long Tau river	2 Air South 322 sorties	2 Air North 139 missions RPG down, 348th plane	2 Air South 388 sorties
3 B-52's	3 Air South 406 sorties	3 Fleet gunfire	3 B-52's hit 10 miles apart	3 Air North 103 missions	3 B-52's	3 Air South 396 sorties	3 B-52's

Fig. 1.---Continued

Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1
4 Marines Operation Prairie Cam Lo 128 enemy	4 B-52's	4 Naval patrols 2292	4 Fleet gunfire 785 shells	4 Air South 302 sorties	4 Fleet gunfire	4 B-52's	4 Fleet gunfire
5 Naval patrols 2496	5 Fleet gunfire	5 Air North 156 missions (new high) F4C shot down	5 Naval patrols 2324	5 B-52's	5 Naval patrols, U.S. boat attack Co Chien river	5 Ground lull	5 Ground lull
6 Fleet gunfire	6 Marines Operation Allegheny 98 enemy Oper. Prairie 40 enemy, suicide attack	6 Marines 73 enemy	6 1st Div. 93 bodies Trail Bi Special Forces attack Helo crash 4 killed	6 Naval patrol 2308	6 Marines Operation Allegheny 113 enemy	6 Fleet gunfire	6 Ground lull

Fig. 1.--Continued

Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1
	7 Naval patrols 2568			7 1st Brig. 25th Div. 13 enemy	7 SS Baton Rouge breaks loose	7 Naval patrols 2065	
				173rd Air- borne 15 bunkers			
				Hit Vinh Long			
				8			
				Fleet gunfire			

the ground war report. Since it was an accident, and not enemy action, and since the casualties were four Americans killed, it is not considered to be an outstanding news event.

The landmark history was compiled from the news releases, from personal recollection, and from the pre-test of foreign newspapers for the period.

A good check on the influence of the sensational story will be the news accounts of August 26 and August 27. August 26 was the most nearly "normal" military day of the test period. It is true that on the 25th the weekly summary of casualties and forces in Vietnam was released, but it is the most nearly normal.

On August 26, General Depuy's briefing on the napalm accident could be expected to receive heavy coverage, appearing in the press on August 27.

The addition of the special briefing items forces an expansion of the content category system from "6" to "8" on August 26, 29, and 30, and to "7" on August 31.

This analysis does not take into account other disruptive factors. This would include Vietnamese government military news releases. On August 27, the Vietnamese armed forces announced the sinking of two Vietnamese Navy boats. This can be expected to have been a major news story, but it is not dealt with in this study. Instead, the news story is examined strictly in terms of U. S. news

the report was correct. Since it was an accident, and not
 any other, and since the accident was not serious,
 it is not considered as an extraordinary event.

The incident history was reported from the same
 witness, the personal knowledge, and from the present
 of the newspaper in the period.

A good report on the incident of the accident
 may still be the best account of what is and what is
 August. It was the most nearly "normal" history of the
 past period. It is true that on the 13th the weather
 was very hot and the wind in Vietnam was violent,
 but it is not nearly normal.

On August 12, General Hays's report on the report
 should be added to the report of the report.

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release information. If a Vietnamese story is actually the lead item, or if a political comment leads off the news story and is the headline, the first appearance of an item from the U. S. release is assigned as the military lead item.

In the event that a newspaper includes a military release item in the headline and then presents a different item as the first part of its news story, the subject matter of the headline is assigned as the "lead change" score item.

Another factor in this study was the delayed use of information from the military news summary. Where a newspaper printed information during the test period which is clearly from the releases, and released prior to the test period, this information was not coded.

Material appearing in the newspaper during the test week was coded and assigned as performance with respect to the release of the day concerned. Information not printed within the week was ignored.

The pre-test indicated the frequent occurrence of multiple logotypes on news stories. In compiling the total week score, these stories were included in the individual newspaper's performance record, without reference to news agency. In the deeper analysis of comparative performance by newspapers using different news agencies, these stories had to be ignored.

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The quantifications of individual newspaper performance, achieved by this coding method, represent the total influence of the forces at work in world news flow, for each newspaper. The quantifications are susceptible to examination by analysis of variance methods.

Since the forces behind the different scores for individual newspapers are not completely obvious, and since the study seeks to identify the major influences, the analysis deals with scores in terms of known facts about them.

The newspapers can be grouped (a) by world news agency (1 F ratio); (b) by country (1 F ratio); (c) by countries using the service for each news agency separately (5 F ratios); (d) by geographic area (1 F ratio); and (e) by involvement versus non-involvement in the Vietnam war (1 F ratio).

Reliability of Coding Content

The use of the landmark history as regards coding lead change scores, and the use of a direct word count of newspaper stories would appear to largely eliminate the requirement for subjective decisions in coding the newspaper material. But a central question remains that of identifying material in the newspaper which can be attributed directly to the news release or to a special briefing for the Saigon press corps.

The responsibility of individual newspapers
for the information they provide is a subject of
great importance. The responsibility of the
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Berelson and Lazarsfeld say that:

By definition, content analysis must be objective. The subjective nature of the analyst must be minimized in order to assure an objective description of the communication content. The necessity to achieve objectivity or near-objectivity for content analysis raises the problem of reliability.²

And that:

. . . additional training and experience of the coder usually, but not always, increases the reliability of the results. . . .

The more general experience in content analysis and the more specific training on the particular project the coders have had, the higher reliability is likely to be.³

Two military information officers who have completed the requirements for the M.A. degree in Journalism checked the reliability of the coding system used in this study. Both of these check coders have served in Vietnam as Information Officers. Both were engaged in some aspect of generation of the daily military news release. Both are familiar with the operating procedures of world news agencies in Vietnam, and with events during the test period August 25 to September 1, 1966.

The two check coders coded the same five newspapers of the sample, using the quantification method described. The results, together with the author's results for the

²Bernard Berelson and Paul Lazarsfeld, "The Analysis of Communication Content" (Unpublished preliminary draft, 1948), p. 129.

³Ibid., p. 136.

Review of the Literature

By definition, research studies must be objective. The subjective nature of the study must be minimized in order to avoid an objective description of the phenomenon under study. The necessity of objective description is particularly evident in the study of the nature of religion.

And thus:

... additional training and experience of the researcher, for his ability to observe the reality of the religion.

The more general experience in social sciences and the more specific training in the particular subject the researcher has, the higher reliability is likely to be.

The reliability of the researcher who has

received the appropriate training in

research is one of the reliability of the study.

Each of these points, both of them, have been

in the literature. Both have been

seen in the literature as the study of religion.

Indeed, the study of religion with the objective perspective

of which has been possible in Western, and with some degree

of the study of religion is no exception.

The two main points about the study of religion

of the religion, namely the description of the religion.

The results, however, with the study of religion are the

Journal of the American Academy of Religion, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1962.

Vol. 1, No. 1, 1962.

same five newspapers, are tabulated in Table 1.

The coder reliability check indicates the possibility of subjective variations in coding. Having studied the news releases on which the coding is based, the author was in a better position to judge information which had originated in the news releases. The overlapping of news release information and other commentary is a source of difference in word count score coding. Newspaper leads which referred to more than one content category are a source of difference on coding lead change scores.

Kendall's coefficient of concordance among the three coders was .95 ($p < .01$).

and the newspaper, the standard is still 1.

The other reliability items included the presence of an adjective verb in position. Being present was rated as being the coding is being, the extent was

in a basic position to judge independence which had

assigned in the new system. The coding is being

reused information and that necessary is a source of

difference in word count, word count, newspaper items

which referred to more than one source, newspaper and

source of difference in coding item, word count.

Results of analysis of variance show the three

sources are (p < .01).

TABLE 1

CODER RELIABILITY DATA

Newspaper	Date	Author			Coder #1			Coder #2		
		LC	WC	DEP	LC	WC	DEP	LC	WC	DEP
Times of India	Aug. 26	1	103	103	1	106	106	1	105	105
	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	28	1	52	52	2	88	44	1	53	53
	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deccan Herald	Sept. 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Aug. 26	2	111	55	2	112	56	1	112	112
	27	1	175	175	1	193	193	1	181	181
	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	29	1	54	54	3	58	19	1	54	54
	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montreal Gazette	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sept. 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Aug. 26	1	120	120	2	264	132	1	66	66
	27	1	274	274	2	310	155	1	205	205
	28	1	23	23	1	25	25	1	23	23
	31	2	172	86	1	187	187	1	121	121

station	date	water				depth				total
		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	
station 100	10/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
station 101	10/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
station 102	10/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
station 103	10/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

station 100

station 101

station 102

station 103

TABLE 1.--Continued

Newspaper	Date	Author			Coder #1			Coder #2		
		LC	WC	DEP	LC	WC	DEP	LC	WC	DEP
Dubuque Telegraph-Herald	Aug. 26	1	-		1	410	410	1	214	214
	27									
	28	5	151	30	1	319	319	5	205	205
	29	1	344	344	1	678	678	1	530	530
	30	6	221	37	5	558	112	2	393	393
	31	1	308	308	1	386	386	1	353	353
Band Daily Mail	Sept. 1	3	219	73	2	520	173	3	139	139
	Aug. 26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	27	1	132	132	1	132	132	1	121	121
	28									
	29	1	126	126	2	305	152	1	94	94
	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sept. 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 1.1. Summary of data

	Group 1				Group 2				Total	Mean	SD	n
	Mean	SD	n	Sum	Mean	SD	n	Sum				
Group 1	10.5	2.5	10	105	10.5	2.5	10	105	210	10.5	2.5	20
Group 2	11.0	3.0	10	110	11.0	3.0	10	110	220	11.0	3.0	20
Total	10.75	2.75	20	215	10.75	2.75	20	215	430	10.75	2.75	40
Group 1	10.5	2.5	10	105	10.5	2.5	10	105	210	10.5	2.5	20
Group 2	11.0	3.0	10	110	11.0	3.0	10	110	220	11.0	3.0	20
Total	10.75	2.75	20	215	10.75	2.75	20	215	430	10.75	2.75	40

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Appendix II is the tabulation of raw data derived from the newspaper sample. There are two scores indicated in the tabulation. First, there is the score per newspaper story, indicating word count scores, lead change scores, dependency scores, and news agency. Second, there is the total week score for each newspaper, arrived at by addition of all daily scores, without reference to a specific news agency.

There are several instances of multiple logotype credits, as well as instances of absence of any news agency identification.

In analyzing comparative performance by news agency, scores cannot be used unless they are directly attributable to a single news agency. In a few cases, such as South Africa's "Sapa/Reuter" logotype, where a national news agency simply adds its own logotype to that of a world news agency, that story score is counted as a score for that news agency.

All Vietnam military stories, whether identifiable by news agency or not, are included in the total-week score

for the newspaper.

The two scores differ in one important respect. That is, the individual Vietnam story is to be compared with all other individual Vietnam stories, to determine what differences, if any, exist. The total-week score is a measure not only of similarity in reporting a news agency story, but of total dependency, in terms of the number of times during the test period that a world news agency Vietnam story was used.

Thus, a newspaper which prints a Vietnam military story for two days of the week can be compared with another newspaper which printed a Vietnam military story on each of the seven days. The story scores may not differ significantly, but the total dependency of the two newspapers does differ.

The dependency scores for individual Vietnam military stories, identified by news agency, are the basis for comparison of news agency performance. The total-week scores for the newspapers are the basis for testing the influence of nationality, geographic location, and national involvement, on newspaper dependency.

In cases where a newspaper either did not publish each day or copies were not available, the total-week score was determined by multiplying the sum of the story dependency scores by an appropriate factor to achieve a seven-day comparison.

for the newspaper.

The two scores differ in one important respect.

That is, the individual Vietnam essay is to be compared with all other individual Vietnam essays, in determining their differences. At the same time, the total score is a measure not only of ability in reporting a news story, but of total dependence. In terms of the nature of items during the test period, there is a wide range of Vietnam items used.

Thus, a newspaper which prints a Vietnam article

every day for one of the years can be compared with another newspaper which prints a Vietnam article every day for one of the years. The two scores may not differ significantly, but the total dependency of the two newspapers does differ.

The dependency measure for individual Vietnam

articles should be related to news agency, and the total for comparison of news agency performance. The total score for the newspaper is the basis for testing the difference in dependency. Dependency is measured, but not the total dependency, on newspaper dependency.

In each case a newspaper either did not publish

any day or copies were not available. The total score was calculated by multiplying the sum of the items by dependency score of an individual's score in Vietnam.

Overall comparison.

A further limitation on the data of these tests is that all scores consisting of a single story or newspaper ($n=1$) are disregarded.

Differences Among News Agencies Worldwide

Hypothesis 1 states that there is no significant difference between world news agencies' dependency on the U. S. military news releases in Vietnam.

A test of that hypothesis involves the grouping of all Vietnam military news stories' scores for the study, by news agency, in Table 2.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF NEWS STORY DEPENDENCY SCORES WORLDWIDE,
GROUPED BY NEWS AGENCY

Agency	Mean Score	Number of Stories
NYTNS	315	14
UPI	189	36
AP	175	99
Reuters	143	88
AFP	139	15
$df = 4, 247$ $F = 4.56$ $P < .01$		

A further limitation on the use of these tests is that all bodies must be at least 1000 kg in weight (1000 kg) and 1000 mm in diameter.

Difficulties arise, however, in the case of small bodies. It is not clear that there is no significant difference between small and large bodies, and it is not clear that there is no significant difference between small and large bodies.

A test of the hypothesis involves the prediction of all bodies which are small, and for the small, it is not clear that there is no significant difference between small and large bodies.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF THE TEST RESULTS (SEE APPENDIX FOR DETAILS)

Number of bodies	Small bodies	Large bodies
10	10	10
20	20	20
30	30	30
40	40	40
50	50	50
60	60	60
70	70	70

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF THE TEST RESULTS (SEE APPENDIX FOR DETAILS)

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF THE TEST RESULTS (SEE APPENDIX FOR DETAILS)

Since there is a significant difference among these groups, a rejection of the first null hypothesis is called for.

The dependency scores for the NYTNS appear to be higher than are the scores of the other news agencies. A second test, comparing dependency scores for the four major world news agencies, and excluding the dependency scores for the NYTNS, finds no significant difference among the four remaining agencies ($df = 3,234$; $F = 1.43$).

The NYTNS is not a major world news agency in size or scope of its operations. The dependency scores for that agency were coded in this study because they appeared in the press of more than one country, thereby offering the opportunity for international comparisons. The New York Times is not a typical American newspaper. It is known to see itself as a historical record. Complete texts of presidential addresses and news conferences are printed in the Times. The higher NYTNS dependency scores are probably a reflection of attention to historical record.

An important aspect of this test is the finding that the four major news agencies' dependency scores do not differ significantly. It should be noted, however, that there is more dependency involving the two American news agencies, UPI and AP, compared to the two non-U.S. agencies.

Differences Among Countries

Hypothesis 2 states that there is no significant difference between newspapers of different countries in dependency on world news agency Vietnam stories. A test of this hypothesis calls for a comparison of dependency scores for the total week by newspapers of each of the countries. That test finds that there is a significant difference in total dependency for newspapers of different countries (Table 3).

TABLE 3

TOTAL-WEEKLY DEPENDENCY SCORES OF NEWSPAPERS, GROUPED BY COUNTRY

Country	Mean Word Count	Mean Lead Change	Mean Score	No. of Papers
U.S.A.	2165	1.40	1549	13
Hong Kong	1592	1.09	1456	2
Pakistan	1197	1.33	902	6
Philippines	1200	1.37	877	2
Malaysia	1004	1.19	841	2
Ireland	823	1.00	829	3
Canada	1718	3.19	537	12
Nepal	842	1.85	454	2
India	487	1.09	444	17
Scotland	412	1.00	412	2
Australia	491	1.35	364	4
England	338	1.04	325	8
Kenya	323	1.07	306	2
South Africa	203	1.06	191	4
Ghana	247	1.68	147	2

 $df = 14,66$
 $F = 47.41$
 $P = < .01$

Estimated Income Tax

Approximate income tax is an estimate of the amount of income tax which a taxpayer is liable to pay for a given year. It is based on the taxpayer's income for the year, and is subject to change if the taxpayer's income changes during the year. The amount of income tax is determined by the taxpayer's income, and is subject to change if the taxpayer's income changes during the year. The amount of income tax is determined by the taxpayer's income, and is subject to change if the taxpayer's income changes during the year.

Table 1

TABLE 1
INCOME TAXES PAID BY INDIVIDUALS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1964

Country	Total Income Tax Paid	Per Capita Income Tax Paid	Ratio of Income Tax Paid to Total Income
U.S.A.	11.4	1.1	1.1
Canada	10.4	1.0	1.0
France	10.4	1.0	1.0
Germany	10.4	1.0	1.0
Italy	10.4	1.0	1.0
Japan	10.4	1.0	1.0
Sweden	10.4	1.0	1.0
Switzerland	10.4	1.0	1.0
United Kingdom	10.4	1.0	1.0
Netherlands	10.4	1.0	1.0
Australia	10.4	1.0	1.0
New Zealand	10.4	1.0	1.0
South Africa	10.4	1.0	1.0
Spain	10.4	1.0	1.0

1.1 = 1.1
1.0 = 1.0
1.0 = 1.0

On the basis of this finding, a rejection of the second null hypothesis is called for.

The mean scores indicate that the dependency scores for newspapers of the United States, Hong Kong and Pakistan are higher than are the scores for newspapers of other countries. A second test finds no significant difference in dependency scores by country, when the scores for these countries are excluded ($df = 11,48$; $F = 1.42$).

National involvement in the war is an obvious factor in the high dependency of American newspapers. Proximity, as well as its position as a news center for Vietnam and for all of Asia, probably account for the high dependency of newspapers of Hong Kong.

Pakistan's geographic location is the apparent reason for its heavy dependency on the Vietnam story. That country's "authoritarian" press is not ordinarily heavily attentive to foreign news, and Pakistan is not directly involved in Vietnam.

Individual News Agencies By Country

The next tests concern the question as to whether or not there is a significant difference in dependency by newspapers of different countries on a Vietnam story of the same news agency (Hypothesis 2). Individual Vietnam military stories' dependency scores, identifiable for each of the world news agencies, are compared across the range of countries where they appeared.

The first such test compares dependency scores by country for AP Vietnam military stories (Table 4).

TABLE 4
DEPENDENCY SCORES OF AP VIETNAM STORIES,
GROUPED BY COUNTRY

Country	Mean Score	Number of Stories
Japan	228	7
USA	211	40
Jamaica	151	3
Canada	141	19
Korea	120	6
India	93	5
Bahamas	70	5
Virgin Islands	46	3
Philippines	44	2
		df = 8,81
		F = 1.56
		n.s.

There is no significant difference among countries in dependency on the AP Vietnam stories. It is worthy of note that the mean score for Japan is highest, even higher than that of the United States (only one Japanese newspaper, the atypical *Japan Times*, is included in the sample).

The heavy dependency of the U. S. press could be

expected and the number in the U. S. sample is reasonably large. But the small number of cases for most countries limits deeper analysis.

A cross-national comparison of UPI scores (Table 5) again finds no significant difference in dependency by country.

TABLE 5
DEPENDENCY SCORES OF UPI VIETNAM STORIES,
GROUPED BY COUNTRY

Country	Mean Score	Number of Stories
USA	234	19
Philippines	186	9
Australia	94	3
Canada	80	5
		df = 3,32
		F = 1.80
		n.s.

While not statistically significant, the differences appear to be rather large. The United States again has the most dependent newspapers, and a mean score of the same order as the AP mean score. The Philippines and Canada have roughly exchanged positions, with the Philippines more dependent on UPI than on AP. The opposite is true of Canada.

A low number of cases, as well as of countries,

movement and the number of the U. S. Census is approximately
 100,000. The total number of cases for each year is
 listed below.

A more detailed description of the cases (Table 1)
 again shows the significant difference in movement in

movement.

TABLE 1

DETAILED DATA OF THE VARIOUS TYPES,
 NUMBER OF CASES

Country	Year 1900	Number of Cases
USA	104	12
Philippines	104	8
Canada	104	1
China	100	1
		21 = 2.12
		2 = 1.00
		0.12

There are statistically significant differences
 appear to be rather large. The total number of cases for the
 most frequent movement, and a few cases of the same
 order as the 17 cases shown. The Philippines and Canada
 have nearly equal numbers, with the Philippines more
 frequent in 1911 than in 1910. The number is less of
 Canada.

A few cases of cases, as well as of countries.

limits the analysis of cross-national scores for AFP (Table 6).

TABLE 6
DEPENDENCY SCORES OF AFP VIETNAM STORIES,
GROUPED BY COUNTRY

Country	Mean Score	Number of Stories
Pakistan	164	4
India	162	2
Nepal	134	6
		df = 2,9
		F = .079
		n.s.

There is no significant difference, and the scores are quite similar. The geographic grouping of these AFP newspapers is noteworthy. AFP was the only logotype found in the Pakistani newspapers in this study. AFP was also used almost exclusively for all foreign news in the Nepal sample.

There is no significant difference in dependency on the NYTNS story between the United States and Canada, the two countries using the NYTNS stories (Table 7).

TABLE 7
DEPENDENCY SCORES OF NYTNS VIETNAM STORIES,
GROUPED BY COUNTRY

Country	Mean Score	Number of Stories
USA	350	12
Canada	180	2
		df = 1,12
		F = .623
		n.s.

However, the U. S. newspaper scores are considerably higher than are those of Canadian newspapers. The U. S. dependency mean for the NYTNS stories is the highest story dependency of this study.

The cross-national test for the Reuters news agency dependency scores is limited by a small number of cases in each country except India. But there is a significant difference overall (Table 8).

Since the four major world news agencies do not differ significantly in dependency, a cross-comparison of scores for the agencies, by country, is necessary. This permits an analysis of the wide variation of some of the scores in Table 9, where countries are listed in order of newspaper dependency scores.

Country	Year	Value
USA	1962	1.1
USSR	1962	0.9
USSR	1963	1.1
USSR	1964	1.2
USSR	1965	1.3
USSR	1966	1.4
USSR	1967	1.5
USSR	1968	1.6
USSR	1969	1.7
USSR	1970	1.8
USSR	1971	1.9
USSR	1972	2.0
USSR	1973	2.1
USSR	1974	2.2
USSR	1975	2.3
USSR	1976	2.4
USSR	1977	2.5
USSR	1978	2.6
USSR	1979	2.7
USSR	1980	2.8
USSR	1981	2.9
USSR	1982	3.0
USSR	1983	3.1
USSR	1984	3.2
USSR	1985	3.3
USSR	1986	3.4
USSR	1987	3.5
USSR	1988	3.6
USSR	1989	3.7
USSR	1990	3.8
USSR	1991	3.9
USSR	1992	4.0
USSR	1993	4.1
USSR	1994	4.2
USSR	1995	4.3
USSR	1996	4.4
USSR	1997	4.5
USSR	1998	4.6
USSR	1999	4.7
USSR	2000	4.8
USSR	2001	4.9
USSR	2002	5.0
USSR	2003	5.1
USSR	2004	5.2
USSR	2005	5.3
USSR	2006	5.4
USSR	2007	5.5
USSR	2008	5.6
USSR	2009	5.7
USSR	2010	5.8
USSR	2011	5.9
USSR	2012	6.0
USSR	2013	6.1
USSR	2014	6.2
USSR	2015	6.3
USSR	2016	6.4
USSR	2017	6.5
USSR	2018	6.6
USSR	2019	6.7
USSR	2020	6.8
USSR	2021	6.9
USSR	2022	7.0
USSR	2023	7.1
USSR	2024	7.2
USSR	2025	7.3
USSR	2026	7.4
USSR	2027	7.5
USSR	2028	7.6
USSR	2029	7.7
USSR	2030	7.8
USSR	2031	7.9
USSR	2032	8.0
USSR	2033	8.1
USSR	2034	8.2
USSR	2035	8.3
USSR	2036	8.4
USSR	2037	8.5
USSR	2038	8.6
USSR	2039	8.7
USSR	2040	8.8
USSR	2041	8.9
USSR	2042	9.0
USSR	2043	9.1
USSR	2044	9.2
USSR	2045	9.3
USSR	2046	9.4
USSR	2047	9.5
USSR	2048	9.6
USSR	2049	9.7
USSR	2050	9.8
USSR	2051	9.9
USSR	2052	10.0
USSR	2053	10.1
USSR	2054	10.2
USSR	2055	10.3
USSR	2056	10.4
USSR	2057	10.5
USSR	2058	10.6
USSR	2059	10.7
USSR	2060	10.8
USSR	2061	10.9
USSR	2062	11.0
USSR	2063	11.1
USSR	2064	11.2
USSR	2065	11.3
USSR	2066	11.4
USSR	2067	11.5
USSR	2068	11.6
USSR	2069	11.7
USSR	2070	11.8
USSR	2071	11.9
USSR	2072	12.0
USSR	2073	12.1
USSR	2074	12.2
USSR	2075	12.3
USSR	2076	12.4
USSR	2077	12.5
USSR	2078	12.6
USSR	2079	12.7
USSR	2080	12.8
USSR	2081	12.9
USSR	2082	13.0
USSR	2083	13.1
USSR	2084	13.2
USSR	2085	13.3
USSR	2086	13.4
USSR	2087	13.5
USSR	2088	13.6
USSR	2089	13.7
USSR	2090	13.8
USSR	2091	13.9
USSR	2092	14.0
USSR	2093	14.1
USSR	2094	14.2
USSR	2095	14.3
USSR	2096	14.4
USSR	2097	14.5
USSR	2098	14.6
USSR	2099	14.7
USSR	2100	14.8

TABLE 8
DEPENDENCY SCORES OF REUTERS VIETNAM STORIES,
GROUPED BY COUNTRY

Country	Mean Score	Number of Stories
Jamaica	308	4
Ireland	216	2
Rhodesia	196	2
Hong Kong	190	3
Malaysia	188	7
Egypt	171	7
Ethiopia	159	3
England	153	5
Bermuda	140	3
Zambia	126	3
Singapore	116	3
India	112	27
Scotland	99	4
South Africa	97	4
Ceylon	92	3
Canada	69	3

df = 15.67
F = 1.92
P < .05

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF THE VITAL STATUS
OF THE POPULATION

Country	Year	Number of deaths
India	1951	8
England	1951	10
Canada	1951	12
U.S.S.R.	1951	15
France	1951	17
Italy	1951	18
Japan	1951	20
Germany	1951	22
Sweden	1951	24
Denmark	1951	26
Norway	1951	28
Finland	1951	30
Poland	1951	32
Czechoslovakia	1951	34
Yugoslavia	1951	36
Romania	1951	38
Bulgaria	1951	40
Greece	1951	42
Turkey	1951	44
Iran	1951	46
Afghanistan	1951	48
Pakistan	1951	50
India	1951	52
China	1951	54
U.S.S.R.	1951	56
France	1951	58
Italy	1951	60
Japan	1951	62
Germany	1951	64
Sweden	1951	66
Denmark	1951	68
Norway	1951	70
Finland	1951	72
Poland	1951	74
Czechoslovakia	1951	76
Yugoslavia	1951	78
Romania	1951	80
Bulgaria	1951	82
Greece	1951	84
Turkey	1951	86
Iran	1951	88
Afghanistan	1951	90
Pakistan	1951	92
India	1951	94
China	1951	96

TABLE 9

COMPARISON OF VIETNAM STORY DEPENDENCY SCORES BY COUNTRY FOR EACH OF THE
FOUR MAJOR NEWS AGENCIES, AND COMPARED WITH MEAN WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER SCORES FOR EACH COUNTRY
(News agency scores are identifiable stories only)
(Number of cases in parentheses)

Newspaper Weekly Mean Score	Country	UPI Mean	AP Mean	Reuters Mean	AFP Mean
1939 (1)	Thailand		97 (1)		223 (1)
1683 (1)	Jamaica		89 (2)	303 (4)	
1620 (1)	Japan		228 (7)		
1549 (13)	USA	234 (19)	211 (40)		
1456 (2)	Hong Kong		438 (1)	190 (3)	
1200 (1)	Egypt			171 (7)	
902 (6)	Pakistan			254 (1)	164 (1)
877 (2)	Philippines	186 (9)	44 (2)		
841 (2)	Malaysia	8 (1)		188 (7)	
840 (1)	Korea		120 (6)		
829 (3)	Ireland			216 (2)	
737 (1)	Indonesia			310 (1)	
708 (1)	Beranda			140 (6)	
585 (1)	Ethiopia			153 (3)	23 (1)
562 (1)	New Zealand				
544 (1)	Rhodesia				

TABLE 9.--Continued

Newspaper Weekly Mean Score	Country	GPI Mean	AP Mean	Reuters Mean	APP Mean
537 (12) 522 (1)	Canada Ceylon	80 (5)	141 (19)	69 (3) 92 (3)	
454 (2) 444 (17)	Nepal India		93 (5)	112 (27)	134 (6) 162 (2)
441 (1) 412 (2)	Zambia Scotland			126 (3) 99 (4)	
410 (1) 369 (1)	Bahamas Tanzania		70 (5)		
364 (4) 349 (1)	Australia Singapore	94 (3)		116 (3)	
325 (8) 306 (2)	England Kenya			153 (5) 7 (1)	
294 (1) 293 (1)	Ghana Iraq				48 (1)
265 (1) 216 (1)	Israel Uganda				
191 (4) 161 (1)	South Africa Virgin Islands		46 (3)	97 (7)	
20 (1)	Fiji				

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Observer	Remarks	Altitude	Temperature	Wind	Clouds	Humidity	Pressure	Visibility	Notes
1950	Jan	1	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	2	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	3	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	4	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	5	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	6	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	7	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	8	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	9	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	10	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	11	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	12	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	13	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	14	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	15	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	16	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	17	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	18	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	19	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	20	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	21	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	22	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	23	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	24	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	25	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	26	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	27	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	28	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	29	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	30	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	
1950	Jan	31	08:00	Station	Smith	Clear	1000	50	10	0	100	1010	10	

It is apparent from Table 9 that the highest dependency scores are more generally characteristic of newspapers using the UPI and AP. For countries of medium dependency, the Reuters news agency service is most heavily used. The dependency scores for AFP clients are roughly comparable to the scores for American news agency clients. The Reuters service is widely used, and the dependency scores are widely distributed in Table 9.

This cross-comparison is limited by the fact that, for many countries tested, only one newspaper is included in the study sample.

The comparison is further limited by the fact that stories unidentified by news agency cannot be listed in news agency comparisons. These scores are included in the total-week dependency score means.

The countries which are directly involved in Vietnam (USA, Australia, Philippines, Korea) used the American news agency Vietnam stories. Countries not directly involved generally appear to have used the Reuters service for Vietnam military news.

Differences By Geographic Proximity

Hypothesis 3 states that there is no significant difference between newspapers of different geographic areas in dependency on world news agency Vietnam news. This hypothesis refers to the potential effect of geographical

proximity to the war, on news handling.

A test of this hypothesis involves the grouping of total-week dependency scores for the newspapers of the sample, by distance from Vietnam.

For this test, dependency scores of U. S. newspapers are excluded initially, since they are a special case of high dependency. The foreign newspapers are assigned to one of three groups, based on distance of the closest national border from Vietnam.

Group 1 newspaper dependency scores are those whose national boundaries are from 0-600 miles from Vietnam; Group 2 scores are those from 600-5300 miles from Vietnam; Group 3 scores are those from 5300-10,000 miles from Vietnam (Table 13).

The test for dependency by geographic distance is as indicated in Table 10.

TABLE 10

TOTAL WEEK DEPENDENCY SCORES OF NEWSPAPERS GROUPED
BY NATIONAL DISTANCE FROM VIETNAM, EXCLUDING
SCORES OF U. S. NEWSPAPERS

Distance Group	Mean Score	Number of Papers
1 (within 600 mi.)	720	31
2 (600-5300 mi.)	477	37
3 (5300-10,000 mi.)	516	18
		df = 2.83
		F = 2.71
		n.s.

There is no significant difference found for newspapers of the three different geographic areas. although the F-ratio is not small enough to be dismissed ($F = .10$).

The nations near Vietnam appear to be more dependent, but there is little difference between the two more distant groups.

The same geographic test, including scores of American newspapers, finds a significant difference by geographic area. (The groupings of the newspaper scores by distance and the mean scores for the groups change with the addition of the American newspapers.)

The distance boundaries are slightly revised in Table 11 to equalize the sizes of the groups. (This revised distance group is indicated by country in Table 13.) The data for this test are indicated in Table 11.

TABLE 11

TOTAL-WEEK DEPENDENCY SCORES OF NEWSPAPERS GROUPED
BY NATIONAL DISTANCE FROM VIETNAM, AND
INCLUDING SCORES OF U.S. NEWSPAPERS

Distance Group	Mean Score	Number of Papers
1	708	34
2	931	31
3	485	34
		df = 2.96
		F = 4.91
		P < .01

There is no significant difference found for
 comparison of the three different geographic areas.
 Although the F-ratio is not small enough to be discarded
 ($p = .10$).

The various mean values appear to be more dependent
 but there is little difference between the two most distant
 groups.

The same geographic test, including scores of
 interest responses, finds a significant difference by
 geographic area. The grouping of the responses scores is
 different and the mean scores for the groups change with the
 addition of the interest responses.

The distance factor is also slightly revised in
 Table II to equalize the sizes of the groups. (This
 revised distance group is indicated by country in
 Table II.) The data for this test are indicated in
 Table II.

TABLE II

POST-WAR INTEREST SCORES OF SUBJECTS GROUPED
 BY COUNTRY, DISTANCE FROM VIETNAM, AND
 INTEREST SCORES OF U.S. SUBJECTS

Distance Group	Mean Score	Number of Subjects
1	100	22
2	97	21
3	98	24
U.S. = 95		
F = 2.01		
p < .01		

Hypothesis 3 can neither be accepted nor simply rejected on the basis of these findings. The differences are statistically significant, but curvilinear. It appears that proximity has some influence on news dependency, but the data for the U.S. dominate Table 11 so that a straightforward interpretation is impossible.

Differences by National Involvement
vs Non-involvement

Hypothesis 4 states that there is no significant difference between newspapers of countries directly involved in the Vietnam war and those not directly involved, in dependency on world news agency Vietnam news.

A test of the influence of national involvement on newspaper dependency scores involves the grouping of weekly dependency scores for newspapers, according to national involvement or non-involvement.

The high scores of the American newspapers will distort the comparison unless they are grouped separately. For that reason, this test compares involved and non-involved newspaper scores with U.S. newspaper scores (Table 12).

Hypothesis 1 was rejected. The difference
referred to the basis of class frequency. The difference
was statistically significant. The hypothesis was rejected.
That hypothesis was not supported. The
data for the 1-2, 2-3, and 3-4
second hypothesis is rejected.

Hypothesis 2: A relationship between
the two variables

Hypothesis 2 states that there is no relationship
between the two variables. The hypothesis was rejected.
The hypothesis was rejected. The hypothesis was rejected.
The hypothesis was rejected. The hypothesis was rejected.

A test of the hypothesis of statistical independence was
conducted. The hypothesis was rejected. The hypothesis was rejected.
The hypothesis was rejected. The hypothesis was rejected.
The hypothesis was rejected. The hypothesis was rejected.

The high scores of the two variables will
indicate the variables are not related. The hypothesis was rejected.
The hypothesis was rejected. The hypothesis was rejected.
The hypothesis was rejected. The hypothesis was rejected.

(Page 12)

TABLE 12

TOTAL-WEEK DEPENDENCY SCORES OF NEWSPAPERS, GROUPED BY
U.S., BY NATIONAL INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM OTHER
THAN U.S., AND BY NON-INVOLVEMENT

Status	Mean Score	Number of Papers
USA	1549	13
Other Involved	728	9
Non-involved	560	76
		df = 2.95
		F = 21.97
		P < .01

Since a significant difference exists among these groups, Hypothesis 4 is rejected. It is clear again that the dependency scores for U.S. newspapers account for the major portion of the variation. The relatively small number of cases for the "involved" countries weakens the findings, but the mean scores are in the direction that would be expected on the basis of earlier findings.

Overall Comparison

Table 13 is a summary comparison of mean total-week newspaper dependency scores for each country. The scores for the three highest newspapers listed are based on single newspapers.

Although patterns of dependency have been found, based both on geographic distance and national involvement

TABLE 1

FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1960
 BY NATURALIZATION STATUS AND YEAR OF ENTRY
 (IN THOUSANDS)

Year of entry	Number of persons	Percent
1960	1,148	13.1
Other foreign-born	173	1.9
1950-1959	108	1.2
1940-1949	108	1.2
1930-1939	108	1.2
1920-1929	108	1.2
1910-1919	108	1.2
1900-1909	108	1.2
1890-1899	108	1.2
1880-1889	108	1.2
1870-1879	108	1.2
1860-1869	108	1.2
1850-1859	108	1.2
1840-1849	108	1.2
1830-1839	108	1.2
1820-1829	108	1.2
1810-1819	108	1.2
1800-1809	108	1.2
1790-1799	108	1.2
1780-1789	108	1.2
1770-1779	108	1.2
1760-1769	108	1.2
1750-1759	108	1.2
1740-1749	108	1.2
1730-1739	108	1.2
1720-1729	108	1.2
1710-1719	108	1.2
1700-1709	108	1.2
1690-1699	108	1.2
1680-1689	108	1.2
1670-1679	108	1.2
1660-1669	108	1.2
1650-1659	108	1.2
1640-1649	108	1.2
1630-1639	108	1.2
1620-1629	108	1.2
1610-1619	108	1.2
1600-1609	108	1.2
1590-1599	108	1.2
1580-1589	108	1.2
1570-1579	108	1.2
1560-1569	108	1.2
1550-1559	108	1.2
1540-1549	108	1.2
1530-1539	108	1.2
1520-1529	108	1.2
1510-1519	108	1.2
1500-1509	108	1.2
1490-1499	108	1.2
1480-1489	108	1.2
1470-1479	108	1.2
1460-1469	108	1.2
1450-1459	108	1.2
1440-1449	108	1.2
1430-1439	108	1.2
1420-1429	108	1.2
1410-1419	108	1.2
1400-1409	108	1.2
1390-1399	108	1.2
1380-1389	108	1.2
1370-1379	108	1.2
1360-1369	108	1.2
1350-1359	108	1.2
1340-1349	108	1.2
1330-1339	108	1.2
1320-1329	108	1.2
1310-1319	108	1.2
1300-1309	108	1.2
1290-1299	108	1.2
1280-1289	108	1.2
1270-1279	108	1.2
1260-1269	108	1.2
1250-1259	108	1.2
1240-1249	108	1.2
1230-1239	108	1.2
1220-1229	108	1.2
1210-1219	108	1.2
1200-1209	108	1.2
1190-1199	108	1.2
1180-1189	108	1.2
1170-1179	108	1.2
1160-1169	108	1.2
1150-1159	108	1.2
1140-1149	108	1.2
1130-1139	108	1.2
1120-1129	108	1.2
1110-1119	108	1.2
1100-1109	108	1.2
1090-1099	108	1.2
1080-1089	108	1.2
1070-1079	108	1.2
1060-1069	108	1.2
1050-1059	108	1.2
1040-1049	108	1.2
1030-1039	108	1.2
1020-1029	108	1.2
1010-1019	108	1.2
1000-1009	108	1.2
990-999	108	1.2
980-989	108	1.2
970-979	108	1.2
960-969	108	1.2
950-959	108	1.2
940-949	108	1.2
930-939	108	1.2
920-929	108	1.2
910-919	108	1.2
900-909	108	1.2
890-899	108	1.2
880-889	108	1.2
870-879	108	1.2
860-869	108	1.2
850-859	108	1.2
840-849	108	1.2
830-839	108	1.2
820-829	108	1.2
810-819	108	1.2
800-809	108	1.2
790-799	108	1.2
780-789	108	1.2
770-779	108	1.2
760-769	108	1.2
750-759	108	1.2
740-749	108	1.2
730-739	108	1.2
720-729	108	1.2
710-719	108	1.2
700-709	108	1.2
690-699	108	1.2
680-689	108	1.2
670-679	108	1.2
660-669	108	1.2
650-659	108	1.2
640-649	108	1.2
630-639	108	1.2
620-629	108	1.2
610-619	108	1.2
600-609	108	1.2
590-599	108	1.2
580-589	108	1.2
570-579	108	1.2
560-569	108	1.2
550-559	108	1.2
540-549	108	1.2
530-539	108	1.2
520-529	108	1.2
510-519	108	1.2
500-509	108	1.2
490-499	108	1.2
480-489	108	1.2
470-479	108	1.2
460-469	108	1.2
450-459	108	1.2
440-449	108	1.2
430-439	108	1.2
420-429	108	1.2
410-419	108	1.2
400-409	108	1.2
390-399	108	1.2
380-389	108	1.2
370-379	108	1.2
360-369	108	1.2
350-359	108	1.2
340-349	108	1.2
330-339	108	1.2
320-329	108	1.2
310-319	108	1.2
300-309	108	1.2
290-299	108	1.2
280-289	108	1.2
270-279	108	1.2
260-269	108	1.2
250-259	108	1.2
240-249	108	1.2
230-239	108	1.2
220-229	108	1.2
210-219	108	1.2
200-209	108	1.2
190-199	108	1.2
180-189	108	1.2
170-179	108	1.2
160-169	108	1.2
150-159	108	1.2
140-149	108	1.2
130-139	108	1.2
120-129	108	1.2
110-119	108	1.2
100-109	108	1.2
90-99	108	1.2
80-89	108	1.2
70-79	108	1.2
60-69	108	1.2
50-59	108	1.2
40-49	108	1.2
30-39	108	1.2
20-29	108	1.2
10-19	108	1.2
0-9	108	1.2

Since a significant difference exists among these groups, hypothesis 1 is rejected. It is also noted that the secondary source for U.S. newspaper content for the major portion of the analysis, the relatively small number of cases for the "limited" category within the analysis, for the same reason and in the absence of data is rejected on the basis of earlier findings.

Country Comparison

Table 1 is a country comparison of news content across newspaper categories across for each country. The source for the most recent newspaper listed is used as the basis for comparison.

Although patterns of dependency have been found, based on newspaper content and editorial decisions

TABLE 13

SUMMARY OF SCORES BY FACTOR, BY COUNTRY

Country	Total-Week Mean Score	Number of Papers	Distance Group	Involved	Non- Involved
Thailand	1939	1	1	x	
Jamaica	1683	1	3		x
Japan	1620	1	2		x
USA	1549	13	2	x	
Hong Kong	1456	2	1		x
Egypt	1200	1	2		x
Pakistan	902	6	1		x
Philippines	877	2	1	x	
Malaysia	841	2	1		x
Korea	840	1	2	x	
Ireland	829	3	3		x
Indonesia	737	1	1		x
Bermuda	708	1	3		x
Ethiopia	585	1	2		x
New Zealand	562	1	2	x	
Rhodesia	544	1	2		x
Canada	537	12	3		x
Ceylon	522	1	2		x
Nepal	454	2	2		x
India	444	17	1		x
Zambia	441	1	2		x
Scotland	412	2	3		x
Bahamas	410	1	3		x
Tanzania	369	1	2		x
Australia	364	4	2	x	
Singapore	349	1	1		x

TABLE 12

PERCENT OF RICE IN TOTAL CROP BY COUNTRY

Country	1950-54 Total Rice	1950-54 Total Crop	1950-54 Percent	1955-59 Total Rice	1955-59 Total Crop	1955-59 Percent
Algeria	100	100	100	100	100	100
Angola	100	100	100	100	100	100
Argentina	100	100	100	100	100	100
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Austria	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bahamas	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bahrain	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bangladesh	100	100	100	100	100	100
Barbados	100	100	100	100	100	100
Belgium	100	100	100	100	100	100
Belize	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bhutan	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bolivia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	100	100	100	100	100
Botswana	100	100	100	100	100	100
Brazil	100	100	100	100	100	100
British Honduras	100	100	100	100	100	100
Burma	100	100	100	100	100	100
Butane	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cambodia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cameroon	100	100	100	100	100	100
Canada	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cape Verde	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cayman Islands	100	100	100	100	100	100
Czechoslovakia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dominican Republic	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dominica	100	100	100	100	100	100
DRC	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ecuador	100	100	100	100	100	100
Egypt	100	100	100	100	100	100
El Salvador	100	100	100	100	100	100
Equatorial Guinea	100	100	100	100	100	100
Eritrea	100	100	100	100	100	100
Estonia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Fiji	100	100	100	100	100	100
Finland	100	100	100	100	100	100
France	100	100	100	100	100	100
French Polynesia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Gabon	100	100	100	100	100	100
Gambia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Germany	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ghana	100	100	100	100	100	100
Greece	100	100	100	100	100	100
Guatemala	100	100	100	100	100	100
Guinea	100	100	100	100	100	100
Guinea-Bissau	100	100	100	100	100	100
Haiti	100	100	100	100	100	100
Honduras	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hungary	100	100	100	100	100	100
Iceland	100	100	100	100	100	100
India	100	100	100	100	100	100
Indonesia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Iran	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ireland	100	100	100	100	100	100
Israel	100	100	100	100	100	100
Italy	100	100	100	100	100	100
Jamaica	100	100	100	100	100	100
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100
Jordan	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kazakhstan	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kenya	100	100	100	100	100	100
Korea	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kuwait	100	100	100	100	100	100
Laos	100	100	100	100	100	100
Latvia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lebanon	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lesotho	100	100	100	100	100	100
Liberia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lithuania	100	100	100	100	100	100
Luxembourg	100	100	100	100	100	100
Madagascar	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mali	100	100	100	100	100	100
Malta	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mauritania	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mauritius	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mexico	100	100	100	100	100	100
Moldova	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mongolia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Montenegro	100	100	100	100	100	100
Morocco	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mozambique	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nicaragua	100	100	100	100	100	100
Niger	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nigeria	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Macedonia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oman	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pakistan	100	100	100	100	100	100
Panama	100	100	100	100	100	100
Papua New Guinea	100	100	100	100	100	100
Paraguay	100	100	100	100	100	100
Peru	100	100	100	100	100	100
Philippines	100	100	100	100	100	100
Poland	100	100	100	100	100	100
Portugal	100	100	100	100	100	100
Romania	100	100	100	100	100	100
Russia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rwanda	100	100	100	100	100	100
Saudi Arabia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Senegal	100	100	100	100	100	100
Seychelles	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sierra Leone	100	100	100	100	100	100
Singapore	100	100	100	100	100	100
Slovakia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Slovenia	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Africa	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Korea	100	100	100	100	100	100
Spain	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sri Lanka	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sweden	100	100	100	100	100	100
Switzerland	100	100	100	100	100	100
Taiwan	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tanzania	100	100	100	100	100	100
Togo	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tonga	100	100	100	100	100	100
Trinidad and Tobago	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tunisia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Turkey	100	100	100	100	100	100
Turkmenistan	100	100	100	100	100	100
Uganda	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ukraine	100	100	100	100	100	100
United Kingdom	100	100	100	100	100	100
United States	100	100	100	100	100	100
Uruguay	100	100	100	100	100	100
Uzbekistan	100	100	100	100	100	100
Venezuela	100	100	100	100	100	100
Vietnam	100	100	100	100	100	100
Yemen	100	100	100	100	100	100
Zambia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Zimbabwe	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 13.--Continued

Country	Total-Week Mean Score	Number of Papers	Distance Group	Involved	Non- Involved
England	325	8	3		x
Kenya	306	2	2		x
Ghana	294	2	3		x
Iraq	293	1	2		x
Israel	265	1	2		x
Uganda	216	1	2		x
South Africa	191	4	3		x
Virgin Islands	161	1	3	x	
Fiji	20	1	2		x

TABLE 1.1. Continued

Country	Total, 1980-1989 Mean Score	Median Score	Standard Deviation	Number of Divisions
Belgium	100	100	0	1
Denmark	100	100	0	1
France	100	100	0	1
Germany	100	100	0	1
Italy	100	100	0	1
Japan	100	100	0	1
Netherlands	100	100	0	1
Sweden	100	100	0	1
Switzerland	100	100	0	1
United Kingdom	100	100	0	1
United States	100	100	0	1
West Germany	100	100	0	1
1980	100	100	0	1

in the war, the distribution of total dependency scores for both criteria is relatively even through the range of dependency scores. Thus, no single factor appears to be accounting for a great deal of variance in dependency.

Difference by Type of News Story

The data furnish an opportunity to investigate the influence of the "sensational" aspect of a news story on newspaper dependency scores. The Saigon press conference of August 26, 1966, included a briefing on the accidental dropping of napalm on U.S. troops by U.S. aircraft. A comparison of newspaper dependency scores for August 27, 1966, (when the napalm story appeared) with scores of August 26, 1966, (a more nearly "normal" day) finds (Table 14) that there is no significant difference between those days' scores.

TABLE 14

COMPARISON OF NEWSPAPER STORY DEPENDENCY SCORES FOR
AUGUST 26, 1966, WITH THOSE OF AUGUST 27, 1966

Date	Mean Score	Number of Stories
August 26	117	84
August 27	165	84
		df = 1,166
		F = 3.13
		n.s.

The higher mean score for August 27 may be due to the sensational aspect of that day's Vietnam military story. The F-ratio is not small enough to be dismissed.

Summary of Results

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference between world news agencies' dependency on the U.S. military news release.

Rejected. The New York Times News Service differs significantly from the four major free world news agencies in dependency. The four major news agencies do not differ significantly.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference between newspapers of different countries in dependency on world news agency Vietnam news.

Rejected. There are significant differences found in a test of total week dependency scores for newspapers grouped by country.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant difference between newspapers of different geographic areas, in dependency on world news agency Vietnam news.

Rejected. There is a significant difference found among newspaper total dependency scores grouped by geographic distance from Vietnam. However, the pattern is curvilinear.

Hypothesis 4: There is no significant difference between newspapers of countries directly involved in the Vietnam war, and those not directly involved, in dependency on world news agency Vietnam news.

Rejected. There is a significant difference among newspaper total dependency scores grouped by involvement and non-involvement in the war.

The British were aware that Japan IV may be one of the additional reports of that day's Japanese military story. The British is not likely to be discussed.

Japanese of America

Specimen 1: There is no significant difference between world news agencies' dependency on the U.S. military news network.

Specimen 2: The two top news news services differ significantly from the other major news world news agencies in dependency. The two major news agencies do not differ significantly.

Specimen 3: There is no significant difference between newspapers at different countries in dependency on their news agency network.

Specimen 4: There are significant differences between a total news dependency between the two news agencies by country.

Specimen 5: There is no significant difference between newspapers at different geographic areas in dependency on world news agency network.

Specimen 6: There is a significant difference between world news agencies total dependency scores grouped by geographic location from Vietnam. However, the pattern is non-linear.

Specimen 7: There is no significant difference between newspapers at geographic location in dependency on world news agency network. And there are no significant differences in dependency on world news agency network.

Specimen 8: There is a significant difference between newspapers total dependency scores grouped by geographic location and non-geographic location.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS

The differences which this study found to exist in newspaper dependency on world news agencies are not unexpected. The literature of mass communications research consists of numerous studies of factors influencing newspapers, national press systems and regional press systems.

Press controls in South Africa, the influence of high illiteracy rate on the press of India, economic and operational problems hindering the establishment of an Asian news agency, are among the many influences that account for local differences. The differing press conditions by country and by geographic region could be expected to result in differing press concepts and capabilities, with resulting differences in reaction to world news agency stories.

This study's "dependency score" measure is an unusual approach to news flow research. Similar techniques could be used to explore many other aspects of world news flow.

The major studies of world news flow, by Schramm,

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS

The differences which this study has led to in newspaper dependency on world news agencies are not unexpected. The literature of newspaper dependency consists of numerous studies of factors influencing newspaper, national press system and regional press systems.

These studies in South Africa, the influence of high literacy rate on the press of India, economic and operational problems hindering the development of an Asian news agency, and among the many differences that account for local differences. The differing news media-time by country and by geographical region could be expected to result in differing press structure and organization with varying differences in reaction to world news agency systems.

This study's "dependency" view" means in an unusual approach to news flow research. Further evidence could be used to explain why other aspects of world news flow.

The major studies of world news flow, by Galtung,

Kayser, and the International Press Institute involve comparative column inches devoted to a story, by different newspapers, and percentage of space devoted to particular subject areas. These kinds of data require qualification in terms of differing physical sizes of newspapers in a sample. Cross-comparisons thereby are made more difficult.

The analysis employed in this study is an example of a flexible quantification system, which can measure such performance characteristics as dependency on a world news agency, and permit direct comparisons of different types and sizes of newspapers. Patterns of newspaper dependency on world news agencies can be more deeply explored by content analysis of the same newspaper sample for different news events, selected on the basis of their occurring in different geographic areas, and involving different countries directly.

The current Nigerian civil war, the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, and the India-Pakistan war are examples of news events which would lend themselves to this analysis. The resulting data could be the basis for determining whether or not "universal" dependency factors could be calculated, based on geographic distance from and national involvement in a news event. Or it might be found that there is some relatively constant influence of these factors in particular national press systems.

Since newspaper dependency scores are influenced

primarily by the word count scores, studies of dependency based solely on word count might be a means of achieving sufficiently accurate data, with the advantage of simplified coding procedures. Also, the use of only the word count score would simplify studies of events for which news releases are not available to form the basis of a lead change score.

Differing sizes of newspapers of the sample is a primary reason for this study's disregard of headlines as indicators of dependency. But since headlines can have "direction," they could be studied in terms of characteristics such as use of emotive words, or impression created. Headlines, since they are locally originated, could be contributors to or indicators of dependency.

Relative degree of newspaper use of news agency photographs on a particular subject is another performance characteristic that might prove to be either a direct measure of dependency by itself, or a factor to be included in broader measurements.

There has been continuing criticism of the American press for what is considered to be inadequate attention to foreign news. At the same time, the British press, the Indian press, and others are held to be highly attentive to foreign news. It has been said of Britain's Manchester Guardian that:

[illegible]

The Guardian is particularly influential in its dramatic criticism and book-reviewing and for its well-rounded and interpretive presentation of international news.¹

The International Press Institute, speaking of the Indian press, has said that:

The most striking feature of the Indian press is the very high proportion of foreign material it contains . . . probably in no other country is foreign news given such importance in relation to national and local coverage.²

This study does not find that these newspapers devoted as much attention to the Vietnam military story as might be expected on the basis of statements such as the above. For example, the Manchester Guardian's total-week dependency score (Appendix II) is 436. The mean total-week dependency score for the British press is 325, for the Indian press 444. The mean total-week dependency score for U.S. newspapers is 1549, with the Burlington (Vermont) Free Press scoring 2359 (Appendix II).

There may be a factor other than national involvement and physical distance from Vietnam influencing the apparently atypical performance of these newspapers. Hart found, in a 1966 study, that American foreign coverage is

¹J. C. Merrill, C. R. Bryan, and M. Alisky, The Foreign Press (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1966), p. 47.

²International Press Institute, The Flow of the News (Zurich: 1953), p. 175.

The American is particularly interested in the
economic situation and food-situation and the
country and industrial development of the
country.

The International Peace Institute, founded in 1907

Paris, France, has said that

The most striking feature of the Paris Peace is the
very high proportion of foreign, especially of American,
participation in the peace conference. It is noteworthy
that the American participation is not only in the
number of delegates but also in the quality of the
delegates.

This study does not find that there was any
marked increase in the American military force as
might be expected on the basis of statements such as the
above. For example, the American Committee on
Military Affairs (1917) is 100. The total force
decreased from 100 for the British force to 100. For the
British force 100. The total force decreased from
100 to 100. The total force decreased from 100 to 100.
The total force decreased from 100 to 100. The total force
decreased from 100 to 100. The total force decreased from 100 to 100.

There was a decrease in the number of national leaders
and physical distance from the American influence. The
decrease in physical distance from the American influence
was not only in the number of national leaders but also in
the quality of the national leaders. The decrease in physical
distance from the American influence was not only in the number
of national leaders but also in the quality of the national
leaders.

¹ J. C. Maxwell, W. H. Taylor, and W. H. Taylor, eds.
"The American Committee on Military Affairs" (1917).
New York: 1917. P. 100.

² International Peace Institute, The Peace of the World
(1917). P. 100.

more devoted to the "newsworthy" event, and that there is a narrower spread between American newspapers than between British newspapers.³

This suggests the possibility that the Vietnam military news release may not fit the definition of "foreign news" which some newspapers are guided by. The "newsworthy" nature of the news release could account for the performance of the British, Indian, and American press.

Differing concepts of newsworthiness should be considered in any study of foreign press performance. Dependency by newspapers is obviously related to their concepts of news. It might be possible to quantify these news concepts, as a contribution to a possible future synthesis of factors influencing world news flow.

There is a need for a reconciling of the results of general studies of international news flow, with the results of studies of individual aspects and influences on the flow. If newspaper performance is accurately measured, it is an accurate quantification of the total forces acting on the newspaper.

The results of studies of particular aspects of world news flow might also be used as an indicator of the adequacy of the method used by studies of larger scope.

³Jim A. Hart, "Foreign News in U.S. and English Daily Newspapers," *Journalism Quarterly*, 43 (1966).

now turned to the "American" side, and that there is a
 narrow space between American newspapers and the
 British newspapers.¹

This suggests the possibility that the British
 military was rather out of the picture in
 "British news" which was newspaper and public life.
 "American" news of the war would be more news
 the publication of the British, Indian, and American press.
 Distinct concepts of news-making should be
 mentioned in any study of foreign news.
 Importance of newspapers is closely related to their
 strength of news. It might be possible to classify them
 into categories as a consequence of a possible factor
 synthesis of factors influencing news news.

There is a need for a re-examination of the results of
 general studies of international news flow, with the results
 of studies of individual papers and nations on the
 flow. It is perhaps fortunate that recently, it
 is an economic investigation of the news flow which is
 the subject.

The results of studies of particular aspects of
 news flow might also be used as an indication of the
 frequency of the news flow in studies of news flow.

¹See A. B. B. "News flow in the U.S. and British
 daily newspapers," *Journal of American Studies*, 1955.

For example, there is a widespread belief that the press of Canada is a "satellite" of the U.S. press. Hart's 1963 study, "The Flow of the News Between the United States and Canada"; Beattie's "In Canada's Centennial Year, U.S. Mass Media Influence Probed"; Farquharson's "The Imbalance in Canada-U.S. News Flow"; and Lyons' "Canada Reads American and Worries Over It" are typical articles on the subject.

This study finds that the mean total-week dependency score for the Canadian press (Table 3) ranks Canada farther from the U.S. newspaper mean score than are such countries as Ireland and Malaysia.

Quantification study of U.S.-Canada news flow could indicate whether the method of this study does not accurately reflect relative performance of the U.S. and Canadian press.

Many quantitative studies that have been done need to be related to one another. The quantification of factors such as press freedom are valuable contributions to overall studies of world news flow. R. B. Nixon's "Freedom in the World's Press: A Fresh Appraisal With New Data" quantifies press freedom in national systems. Farace and Donohew's study, "Mass Communications in National Social Systems: A Study of 43 Variables in 115 Countries" would be another of the kind of study that measures many of the determinants of newspaper dependency.

A noteworthy aspect of world news flow with respect

For example, there is a widespread belief that the power of

Canada is a "revelation" of the U.S. power. (See, e.g., 1941)

and, "The view of the new nations the United States and

Canada"; see also "The Canadian Economic Year: 1941, 1942, 1943

and 1944"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

and 1945"; see also "The Canadian Year: 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944

to the Vietnam military story is that the world's press covers the war essentially from the American and South Vietnamese side. The newspaper is free to accept or reject a news agency report from Vietnam. The degree of acceptance of the U.S. news release has been measured by this study.

The Viet Cong's Liberation Press Agency (LPA) has outlets via clandestine radio in South Vietnam, via the North Vietnam News Agency (NVNA) in Hanoi, and the New China News Agency.

Of 406 individual newspaper stories examined in this study, five made reference to information received from LPA. The NVNA was quoted 22 times, NCHN 12 times, and Pravda once.

The Vietnam press corps has been criticized for dependency on briefings and news releases, with their "quantified" news. This study noted that there were only 19 instances, in the group of 406 news stories, of a news report from a reporter outside of Saigon. The dependency of the press corps on the news releases may be a factor in newspaper acceptance of news agency reports, since the interpretive story which many quality newspapers demand seems to be replaced by the "newsworthiness" which meets the demands of American editors.

The subject of point of origin and source of origin of information in the world news system is an aspect of

world news flow that deserves further study. There is also some question as to whether the form which information takes (quantifications in the case of the U.S. military news release in Vietnam) influences dependency scores of newspapers.

The results of this study suggest that larger numbers of foreign newspapers in the sample, and a means of including foreign language newspapers, would provide results which might more accurately reflect national factors, and have stronger statistical validity.

1. The results of this study suggest that larger numbers of female offspring in the offspring and a higher frequency of female offspring would provide greater fitness to the parents. This is because female offspring are more likely to survive and reproduce than male offspring. This is due to the fact that female offspring are more likely to survive and reproduce than male offspring. This is because female offspring are more likely to survive and reproduce than male offspring. This is because female offspring are more likely to survive and reproduce than male offspring.

APPENDIXES

the following provisions shall be applicable to the following cases:

1. In the case of a person who is a member of a family, the following provisions shall be applicable to the following cases:

(a) In the case of a person who is a member of a family, the following provisions shall be applicable to the following cases:

(b) In the case of a person who is a member of a family, the following provisions shall be applicable to the following cases:

(c) In the case of a person who is a member of a family, the following provisions shall be applicable to the following cases:

(d) In the case of a person who is a member of a family, the following provisions shall be applicable to the following cases:

(e) In the case of a person who is a member of a family, the following provisions shall be applicable to the following cases:

(f) In the case of a person who is a member of a family, the following provisions shall be applicable to the following cases:

(g) In the case of a person who is a member of a family, the following provisions shall be applicable to the following cases:

(h) In the case of a person who is a member of a family, the following provisions shall be applicable to the following cases:

(i) In the case of a person who is a member of a family, the following provisions shall be applicable to the following cases:

(j) In the case of a person who is a member of a family, the following provisions shall be applicable to the following cases:

(k) In the case of a person who is a member of a family, the following provisions shall be applicable to the following cases:

APPENDIX I

UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND VIETNAM
NEWS RELEASE, AUGUST 29, 1966

MACOI-P

Saigon, Monday
29 August 1966 - 1700H

RELEASE NUMBER: 241-66

PRESS RELATIONS NIGHT OFFICER: LCDR Cleveland, USA
OFFICE PHONE: 40133 - 25565 (Until midnight)
QUARTERS PHONE: 23711 (After midnight)
DUTY E.M.: Cpl Vlahakis, USMC

MACV COMMUNIQUE:

In North Vietnam yesterday, military areas, POL and supply storage areas and transportation facilities were hit by U.S. strike pilots. The targets in the southern panhandle and the Haiphong area were hit during 108 missions. Air Force pilots flew 58 missions, Navy carrier based pilots flew 37 and Marine fliers logged 8 missions.

In the Republic yesterday, U.S. strike pilots were credited with damaging or destroying 308 enemy structures, and numerous enemy fortifications during 364 sorties. Air Force pilots flew 237 sorties and Marine fliers logged 127 sorties. B-52 crews this morning, hit a suspected headquarters area and troop concentration in Tay Ninh Province, 55 and 65 miles northwest of Saigon.

U.S. Navy and Coast Guard units engaged in Market Time and Game Warden patrols checked 2,308 vessels. Three junks were held and 51 persons were detained for further questioning.

A company-sized unit of the 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division killed 13 enemy during the past two days in local search and clear activity about 65 miles northwest of Saigon in Tay Ninh Province.

There were no other significant ground actions during the past 24 hours as Free World Forces continue operations throughout the Republic.

Five 7th Fleet destroyers and an inshore fire support ship hit enemy headquarters, training, assembly and storage areas and troop concentrations yesterday in five areas of the Republic during naval gunfire support missions.

MACOI-P

RELEASED THIS DATE:

29 AUG 66

1. U.S. Navy and Coast Guard units on Operation Market Time patrols continued surveillance of South Vietnam's coastline yesterday. Surface units inspected 1066 vessels and boarded and searched another 732 for a total of 1798. Three junks were held and 40 persons detained for further questioning.

Game Warden units inspected 172 vessels and boarded

U.S. Navy and Coast Guard units engaged in search
time and some search parties observed 2,000 vessels. Some
junks were said and 25 persons were detained for further
questioning.

A company-sized force of the 1st Brigade, 10th
Infantry Division killed 15 enemy during the past two days
in local search and also actively sought to clear mountain
of troops in Tay Ninh Province.

There were no other significant ground actions
during the past 24 hours as the South Vietnamese continue
aggressive operations in the region.

The 7th Air Division and an unknown force
supporting the 7th Air Division, including, recently and
strongly, were and drop concentrations yesterday in the
area of the region during some local support actions.

There were no other significant ground actions
during the past 24 hours as the South Vietnamese continue
aggressive operations in the region.

U.S. Navy and Coast Guard units engaged in search
time and some search parties observed 2,000 vessels. Some
junks were said and 25 persons were detained for further
questioning.

There were no other significant ground actions
during the past 24 hours as the South Vietnamese continue
aggressive operations in the region.

and searched another 338 for a total of 510 during patrolling action in the Mekong Delta area. Eleven persons were detained for further interrogation.

2. B-52s returned to Tay Ninh Province this morning, hitting a suspected headquarters area and troop concentration, 55 and 65 miles northwest of Saigon.

3. Five 7th Fleet destroyers and an inshore fire support ship hit enemy headquarters, training, assembly and storage areas and troop concentrations yesterday, in five areas of the Republic.

The inshore fire support ship USS Carronade, fired about 440 five-inch rockets at enemy headquarters, training, assembly and storage areas in Quang Ngai Province, 12 miles northeast of Quang Ngai City (BS 76-85). Gunfire spotters on the ground reported 59 enemy structures and fortifications destroyed and 85 damaged, one rice cache destroyed and sighted two secondary explosions.

The destroyer USS Beale fired about 185 five-inch shells in support of friendly operations. One sampan containing enemy ammunition was destroyed and three other sampans were damaged, while unloading enemy supplies in Thua Thien Province, about 22 miles northwest of Da Nang (AU 81-03).

Enemy staging, assembly areas and infiltration routes in Dien Hoa Province, about 28 miles southeast of Saigon (YS 10-54), were hit with about 20 five-inch shells

and reported another in the case of the latter
 particularly in the heavy duty work. These persons
 were advised for further investigation.

1. The returned to the ship for this morning.
 during a suspected sabotage case and being commensurate
 with the ship's condition of safety.

2. The ship's condition and the nature of the report
 that the ship's condition, including assembly and storage
 cases and heavy machinery, is the same as
 the previous.

The incident this subject with the following, listed
 about 445 live-fire, which is being investigated, including
 assembly and storage cases in heavy duty work. It is also
 reported of being that the ship is in a condition of
 on the ground reported to heavy machinery and facilities
 from destroyed and is damaged, one also being destroyed
 and signed two secondary explosions.

The destroyer USS Bainbridge (DD-219) is
 still in support of friendly operations. One report
 contained very serious and dangerous and that other
 persons were damaged, which including heavy equipment in
 from other sources, about 11 other personnel of the ship
 (see list).

Many people, assembly cases and facilities
 cases in ship was destroyed. When it also resulted in
 action (see list) were also with about 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-

fired by the USS Hamner.

In Phuoc Tuy Province, about 52 miles east-southeast of Saigon (YS 65-63), U.S. Marines in Operation Toledo were supported by naval gunfire missions fired by the destroyer USS Osbourn. The Osbourn fired approximately 110 five-inch rounds at enemy troop concentrations.

U.S. Marines were also supported during Operation Toledo in Phuoc Tuy Province, by the destroyer USS Mullinnix. The Mullinnix fired about 170 five-inch shells at enemy assembly areas and infiltration routes about 58 miles east-southeast of Saigon.

A destroyer hit enemy positions on Dao Phu Quoc Island off IV Corps (US 89-38), with about 265 five-inch rounds. A gunfire spotter reported several secondary fires in the impact area.

4. II FFORCEV, 29 Aug - A unit from the 173d Airborne Brigade destroyed 15 enemy bunkers 43 miles east-southeast of Saigon, while engaging and pursuing small enemy units in Phuoc Tuy Province during Operation Toledo.

Friendly casualties were light during the day's actions and enemy casualties are unknown.

Elements of the 173d Airborne Brigade, ARVN Ranger and U.S. Marines report a total of five enemy killed, eight captured, 18 suspects detained and 28 individual weapons and five crew-served weapons seized since the operation began 10 August. U.S. strike pilots have flown 232 sorties

while supporting ground troops. Friendly casualties remain light as the operation continues.

5. U.S. Air Force and Marine Corps pilots flew 364 sorties over the Republic yesterday, hitting enemy troop concentrations and facilities in all four corps areas. Air Force pilots flew 237 sorties and Marine fliers logged 127 sorties.

Forward air controllers (FACs) credited the pilots with destroying or damaging 302 enemy structures, 11 tunnels, nine bunkers, three caves and numerous foxholes, trenches and other fortified positions.

An Air Force Dragon-ship fired several thousand 7.62 rounds at an enemy position near the Da Nang airfield. An incoming aircraft had received ground fire from the position.

Air Force pilots flew nine sorties during the night to provide flare illumination for friendly ground forces throughout South Vietnam.

6. U.S. strike pilots flew 105 missions in North Vietnam yesterday, concentrating on POL and supply storage areas, military areas and transportation facilities in the Haiphong, Thanh Hoa, Vinh, Dong Hoi and Mu Gia Pass areas.

Air Force Thunderchief, Starfighter, Canberra, Phantom and Skyraider pilots flew 58 missions. Navy A1, A4, A6 and F4 pilots from the 7th Fleet's Carrier Air Wing 16 and the carriers USS Constellation and Franklin D.

Roosevelt flew 37 and Marine Corps pilots flew eight missions north of the DMZ yesterday.

Pilots reported moderate to heavy ground fire over many target areas and described the weather as clear to broken with some rain.

Targets in relation to Vinh:

TARGET	MILES	DIRECTION
Highway bridge	37	SSE
Road segment	34	NE
Barges	32	NNE
Railroad bridge	3	SSW
Transshipment point	21	SE
Causeways	34/33	SW
Trucks	26/37	SSE
Bridges	20	SSW
RR bridge/ Hwy bridge	30/34	S
Staging area	24	S
Fords	24/35	SSE
Staging area	37	SSE
Trucks	40	ENW
Road segment	60	ENW
Causeway	82	NW

Targets in relation to Dong Hoi:

Causeways	36/40/39/15	NW
Road segments	26/27/29	NNW
Barges	15	NNW

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DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
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1932
1933
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1935
1936
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1939
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
1950

TARGET	MILES	DIRECTION
Storage area	30	NW
POL storage areas	20/25	NNW
POL storage areas	38	SE
Barge	37	SE
Storage area	40	SE
Road segment	20	W
Storage areas	30	WSW
Storage area	26	WNW
Trucks	35/19/36	NW
Storage area	36	S
Storage areas	30/29/35	SSE
Military camps	35/36	SSE
POL storage area	30	NW
Staging area	10	W
Staging area	12	SW
Staging area	15	SSE
Causeways	20/17	NNW
Staging area	19	S
Causeway	11	SSE
Ferry complex	10	S
Staging area	40	NW
Bridge	37	NW
Highway tunnel	36	NW
Ferry complex	16	NNW
Barge	20	NNW

NAME	DATE	REMARKS
George Allen	10	10/10/10
101 George Allen	10/11	10/11/10
102 George Allen	10	10/10/10
103	11	11/11/10
104	12	12/12/10
105	13	13/13/10
106	14	14/14/10
107	15	15/15/10
108	16	16/16/10
109	17	17/17/10
110	18	18/18/10
111	19	19/19/10
112	20	20/20/10
113	21	21/21/10
114	22	22/22/10
115	23	23/23/10
116	24	24/24/10
117	25	25/25/10
118	26	26/26/10
119	27	27/27/10
120	28	28/28/10
121	29	29/29/10
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123	31	31/31/10
124	32	32/32/10
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135	43	43/43/10
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184	92	92/92/10
185	93	93/93/10
186	94	94/94/10
187	95	95/95/10
188	96	96/96/10
189	97	97/97/10
190	98	98/98/10
191	99	99/99/10
192	100	100/100/10

TARGET	MILES	DIRECTION
Bridge	13	NNW
Causeway	30	WSW
Bridge	40	WNW
Staging areas	20/22	WNW
Barge	20	SW
POL storage area	45	WNW
Trucks	40	WNW
Road segments	10/11	S
Barge	27	LW
Bridge	10	S

Targets in relation to Thanh Hoa:

Truck	10	NW
Barges	18/28	NNW
Pontoon bridge	18	NNW
Train	6	SW
Barges	16	S
Wooden by-pass bridge	20	SSW
RR bridges	13/9/28	SSW
Trucks	9	WNW
Truck	5	WSW
RR cars	8	SW
Highway bridge	28	NNW
Secondary road	31	SSW
Trucks	30/35	SSW
POL storage area	20	WNW

Station	Altitude	Remarks
100	12	Bridge
101	10	Canopy
102	10	Bridge
103	10/11	Swampy area
104	10	Swamp
105	10	Swampy area
106	10	Swamp
107	10/11	Swampy area
108	10	Swamp
109	10	Swamp
110	10	Swampy area
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137	10	Swamp
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140	10	Swamp

TARGET	MILES	DIRECTION
Barges	28	NNE
Radar site	10	ESE
Secondary road bridge	42	SE
Ferry complex	34	NE
POL storage area	42	TSW
Road segment	27	NNE
Cargo barges	11/13/26	SE
Truck	23	NE
Cargo barge	23	SSE
Trucks	35	SSE
Highway bridge	27	S

In relation to the Mu Gia Pass:

Trucks	12	N
AAA site	13	N
Road segments	6/10	N
Bridge	20	N
Signal tower	10	ENE
POL storage area	11	SW
Military area	24	ESE
POL storage areas	41/34	SSW
Large barge	39	ENE
Cargo barges	53	ENE
Cargo barges	50	ENE
Military storage area	29	ENE
AAA site	44	E

STATION	DATE	TIME
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TARGET	MILES	DIRECTION
Cargo barges	43/52	E
NVN PT boats	70	ESE

Returning pilots reported the following bomb damage assessment: 17 barges destroyed, 19 damaged and 8 cargo lighters destroyed, 6 damaged. Six bridges destroyed, eight damaged and the approaches to several others cratered. Twenty-seven supply and storage buildings destroyed and 17 damaged. Five causeways destroyed, six damaged and 1 river ford damaged. Two ferry complexes, one boat repair facility and one transshipment point damaged. Four AAA sites destroyed and one radar site damaged. Sixteen trucks destroyed, 10 damaged and roads cut in more than 30 places. One locomotive and two boxcars destroyed and 12 boxcars damaged. Three PT boats were damaged. Three POL storage areas were damaged and several others were reported hit. Three military camps, 14 staging areas and 12 storage areas were also reported hit. More than 20 secondary explosions and 50 secondary fires were observed. Further bomb damage assessment was hampered by smoke, dust and darkness over the target areas.

7. The Vinh Long Airfield received about 10 to 12 57 mm or 75 mm recoilless rifle rounds in a ten-minute attack that began at 2240H last night.

The airfield is located about 62 miles southwest of

Saigon and three kilometers from Vinh Long City. There were no friendly casualties and light equipment damage was suffered during the attack.

8. II FFORCEV, 29 Aug - A company-sized unit of the 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, killed 12 enemy during the past two days in local search and clear activity about 65 miles northwest of Saigon in Tay Ninh Province.

Yesterday, the initial enemy contact began, when the company received sniper fire from tree tops. The enemy fire was returned and three enemy were spotted moving to the front of the friendly position and heavy enemy automatic weapons fire began at the unit from dug-outs about 50 meters away.

The company called in artillery fire and air strikes and discovered six enemy dead following the engagement.

On 27 August, the same company was operating in the same general area when they began receiving enemy sniper fire. A squad immediately charged across a rice paddy towards the enemy positions located in a tree line. The enemy were firing automatic weapons and small arms and another squad returned the enemy fire and spotted one enemy sniper falling from a tree-top.

An aerial observer discovered a large enemy force moving around the area, attempting to encircle the friendly force. Artillery and air strikes were called in and reconnaissance elements later found five dead enemy killed

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by artillery fire. The dead enemy sniper was also found.
Friendly casualties were light during the action.

by military law. The food was also found.

Persons remained were kept during the night.

APPENDIX II

NEWSPAPER DEPENDENCY SCORE DATA

							Week
							Aug. 26 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 29 Aug. 30 Aug. 31 Sept. 1 Score
Australia							
The Australian (Canberra)							
News Agency	UPI					UPI	
Word Count	24					83	(x 7/6=
Lead Change	1					1	370)
Dependency	24					83	317
The Age (Melbourne)							
News Agency	AAP					AAP	
Word Count	217					203	(x 7/6=
Lead Change	1					6	765)
Dependency	217					34	656
The Herald (Melbourne)							
News Agency	AAP						
Word Count	200						(x 7/6=
Lead Change	4						77)
Dependency	50						66

Note: B = No newspaper.

E = Evening newspaper, news release appears same day.

Type		1. Area										2. Area										3. Area										4. Area										5. Area										6. Area										7. Area										8. Area										9. Area										10. Area										11. Area										12. Area										13. Area										14. Area										15. Area										16. Area										17. Area										18. Area										19. Area										20. Area										21. Area										22. Area										23. Area										24. Area										25. Area										26. Area										27. Area										28. Area										29. Area										30. Area										31. Area										32. Area										33. Area										34. Area										35. Area										36. Area										37. Area										38. Area										39. Area										40. Area										41. Area										42. Area										43. Area										44. Area										45. Area										46. Area										47. Area										48. Area										49. Area										50. Area										51. Area										52. Area										53. Area										54. Area										55. Area										56. 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APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
Morning Herald								
(Sydney)								
News Agency			B					
Word Count		AAP/R						(x 7/6=
Lead Change	0	208		0	0	0	0	243)
Dependency	0	1		0	0	0	0	208
		208						
Bermuda								
Royal Gazette								
(Hamilton)								
News Agency					R			
Word Count	AP/R	R	B	282	72			(x 7/6=
Lead Change	289	391		1	1	0	0	826)
Dependency	1	6		282	72	0	0	708
	289	65						
Bahamas								
Nassau Tribune E								
(Nassau)								
News Agency			B	AP	AP	AP	AP	
Word Count	AP	AP		125	98	88	88	(x 7/6=
Lead Change	117	349		1	1	3	3	410)
Dependency	4	5		125	98	29	29	351
	29	70						

Inventory of the Department of the Interior

State of California, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, San Francisco, California

Date	Description	Quantity	Unit	Value	Remarks
1904	Land	100	Acres	100.00	
1905	Water	100	Acres	100.00	
1906	Timber	100	Acres	100.00	
1907	Grass	100	Acres	100.00	
1908	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
1909	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
1910	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
1911	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
1912	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
1913	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
1914	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
1915	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
1916	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
1917	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
1918	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
1919	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
1920	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
1921	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
1922	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
1923	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
1924	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
1925	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
1926	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
1927	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
1928	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
1929	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
1930	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
1931	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
1932	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
1933	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
1934	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
1935	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
1936	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
1937	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
1938	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
1939	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
1940	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
1941	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
1942	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
1943	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
1944	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
1945	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
1946	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
1947	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
1948	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
1949	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
1950	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
1951	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
1952	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
1953	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
1954	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
1955	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
1956	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
1957	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
1958	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
1959	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
1960	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
1961	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
1962	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
1963	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
1964	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
1965	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
1966	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
1967	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
1968	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
1969	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
1970	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
1971	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
1972	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
1973	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
1974	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
1975	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
1976	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
1977	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
1978	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
1979	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
1980	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
1981	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
1982	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
1983	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
1984	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
1985	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
1986	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
1987	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
1988	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
1989	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
1990	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
1991	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
1992	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
1993	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
1994	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
1995	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
1996	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
1997	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
1998	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
1999	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
2000	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
2001	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
2002	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
2003	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
2004	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
2005	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
2006	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
2007	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
2008	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
2009	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
2010	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
2011	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
2012	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
2013	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
2014	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
2015	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
2016	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
2017	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
2018	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
2019	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
2020	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
2021	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
2022	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
2023	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
2024	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
2025	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
2026	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
2027	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
2028	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
2029	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
2030	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
2031	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
2032	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
2033	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
2034	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
2035	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
2036	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
2037	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
2038	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
2039	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
2040	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
2041	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
2042	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
2043	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
2044	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
2045	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
2046	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
2047	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
2048	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
2049	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
2050	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
2051	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
2052	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
2053	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
2054	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
2055	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
2056	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
2057	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
2058	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
2059	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
2060	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
2061	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
2062	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
2063	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
2064	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
2065	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
2066	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
2067	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
2068	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
2069	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
2070	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
2071	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
2072	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
2073	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
2074	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
2075	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
2076	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
2077	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
2078	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
2079	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
2080	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
2081	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
2082	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
2083	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
2084	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
2085	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
2086	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
2087	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
2088	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
2089	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
2090	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
2091	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
2092	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
2093	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	
2094	Flax	100	Acres	100.00	
2095	Corn	100	Acres	100.00	
2096	Soybeans	100	Acres	100.00	
2097	Wheat	100	Acres	100.00	
2098	Barley	100	Acres	100.00	
2099	Oats	100	Acres	100.00	
2100	Rye	100	Acres	100.00	

APPENDIX II--Continued

Canada		Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
The Herald (Calgary)									
News Agency	R	65	AP	191	B				
Word Count		1	5						(x 7/6= 120)
Lead Change		65	38			0	0	0	0
Dependency						0	0	0	103
The Journal (Edmonton)									
News Agency	E	296	AP	114	B	AP	228	AP	
Word Count		1	5				77	74	
Lead Change		296	23				6	1	0
Dependency							13	74	0
The Gazette (Montreal)									
News Agency	E	120	R		B	CP	R	AP	
Word Count		1				274	23	172	(x 7/5= 704)
Lead Change		120				1	1	2	503
Dependency						274	23	86	
The Star (Montreal)									
News Agency	E				B				
Word Count						260			(x 7/6= 303)
Lead Change						1			260
Dependency		0	0			260	0	0	0

James J. Sengco, Jr., Editor

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
The Citizen E								
(Ottawa)								
News Agency	AP	AP		AP			CP/A/R	(x 7/6=
Word Count	263	150	B	92			56	425)
Lead Change	1	5		1	0	0	6	364
Dependency	263	30		92	0	0	9.3	
Evening Telegram								
(St. Johns) E								
News Agency				AP		AP	CP/A/R	(x 7/6=
Word Count			B	218		140	79	433)
Lead Change				1	0	1	6	371
Dependency	0	0		218		140	13	
Globe & Mail								
(Toronto)								
News Agency	NYT/AP/R	NYT		AP/R	AP	AP		(x 7/6=
Word Count	332	317	B	211	462	142	135	1724)
Lead Change	1	1		1	1	7	1	1478
Dependency	332	317		211	462	20	135	
Daily Star								
(Toronto)								
News Agency		CP/UPI						(x 7/6=
Word Count		99	B		37			121)
Lead Change		1			7	0	0	104
Dependency	0	99		0	5.2			

APPENDIX II--Continued

												Week							
												Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Score
Daily Colonist																			
(Vancouver)																			
News Agency	UPI	AP	UPI/AP/R	B	AP	NYT	NYT/AP	UPI	NYT/UPI	UPI	AP	UPI	AP	UPI	AP	(x 7/6=			
Word Count	250	88	82		88	43	75	56	77	61	10	61	10	61	10	490)			
Lead Change	1	5	1		5	1	1	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	420			
Dependency	250	18	82		18	42	73	8	39	61	10	61	10	61	10	420			
The Provinces																			
(Vancouver)																			
News Agency	UPI	B	UPI	NYT	B	NYT	NYT/AP	UPI	NYT/UPI	UPI	NYT	UPI	NYT	UPI	NYT	(x 7/6=			
Word Count	175		38	43		43	75	56	77	56	77	56	77	56	77	287)			
Lead Change	4		1	1		1	1	7	2	7	2	7	2	7	2	246			
Dependency	44		38	42		42	73	8	39	8	39	8	39	8	39	246			
The Sun																			
(Vancouver)																			
News Agency	AP	B	AP	AP	B	AP	0	189	(x 7/6=	-		189		189		541)			
Word Count	172		103	103		103	0	1	541)	1		1		1		464			
Lead Change	1		1	1		1	0	189	464	189	0	189	0	189	0	464			
Dependency	172		103	103		103	0	189	464	189	0	189	0	189	0	464			
The Free Press																			
(Winnipeg)																			
News Agency	AP	B	CP	AP	B	AP	CP	CP	(x 7/6=							552)			
Word Count	400		73	73		73	73	73	552)							473			
Lead Change	1		1	1		1	1	1	473							473			
Dependency	400		73	73		73	73	73	473							473			

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
Ceylon								
Ceylon Daily News (Columbo)								
News Agency			-	-			PTC/R	(x 7/6=
Word Count	PTC/R	PTC/R	26	167	B	79		522)
Lead Change	1	1	5	1		1		447
Dependency	122	74	5	167		79	0	
Egypt								
Egyptian Gazette (Cairo)								
News Agency	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Word Count	168	361	96	214	177	178	165	
Lead Change	1	1	5	1	1	1	2	
Dependency	168	361	19	214	177	178	83	1200
England								
Yorkshire Post (Leeds)								
News Agency	R/BUP	R/BUP	B		R/AP/BUP	R/AP/BUP		(x 7/6=
Word Count	121	172			64	53		419)
Lead Change	1	1			5	1	0	358.8
Dependency	121	172		0	13	53		

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
Daily Express (London)								
News Agency			B					(x 7/6=
Word Count	24	183						242)
Lead Change	1	1						207
Dependency	24	183		0	0	0	0	
Daily Mirror (London)								
News Agency			B					(x 7/6=
Word Count		236						275)
Lead Change		1						236
Dependency	0	236		0	0	0	0	
Daily Post (Liverpool)								
News Agency	R	R	B					(x 7/6=
Word Count	54	306						420)
Lead Change	1	1						360
Dependency	54	306		0	0	0	0	
Daily Sketch (London)								
News Agency			B					(x 7/6=
Word Count	22	137				72		228)
Lead Change	1	1				2		195
Dependency	22	137		0	0	36	0	

[illegible]

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 29	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
The Sun (London)								
News Agency				B				(x 7/6=
Word Count	37	176						249)
Lead Change	1	1						
Dependency	37	176	0	0	0	0	0	213
The Guardian (Manchester)								
News Agency	R	R		R/EUP				(x 7/6=
Word Count	92	248	B	51				456)
Lead Change	1	1		1				
Dependency	92	248		51	0	0	0	391
The Times (London)								
News Agency		NYT				R		(x 7/6=
Word Count		202	B			66		313)
Lead Change		1				1		
Dependency	0	202		0	0	66	0	268
Ethiopia								
Ethiopian Herald (Addis Ababa)								
News Agency		APP		R		R		(x 7/6=
Word Count		90		171	B	229	78	555)
Lead Change		4		1		1	1	
Dependency	0	23		171		229	78	501

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APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
Fiji								
Fiji Times (Suva)								
News Agency			B					
Word Count				AAP/UP/R				(x 7/6 =
Lead Change				85				20)
Dependency	0	0		5				17
				17	0	0	0	
Ghana								
Daily Graphic (Accra)								
News Agency			B					
Word Count								
Lead Change								
Dependency	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Ghanaian Times (Accra)								
News Agency	AFP		B					
Word Count	191	176					56	(x 7/6 =
Lead Change	4	1					2	294)
Dependency	48	176		0	0	0	28	252

Station	Depth (m)	Temperature (°C)	Salinity (PSU)	Density (kg/m³)	Speed (m/s)	Direction (°)	Wave Height (m)	Wave Period (s)	Wave Direction (°)	Current Speed (m/s)	Current Direction (°)	Bottom Type	Notes
1000m	1000	10.5	35.2	1025.2	0.5	120	1.5	8	120	0.1	120	Sand	
750m	750	10.5	35.2	1025.2	0.5	120	1.5	8	120	0.1	120	Sand	
500m	500	10.5	35.2	1025.2	0.5	120	1.5	8	120	0.1	120	Sand	
250m	250	10.5	35.2	1025.2	0.5	120	1.5	8	120	0.1	120	Sand	
Surface	0	10.5	35.2	1025.2	0.5	120	1.5	8	120	0.1	120	Sand	

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
Hong Kong								
Tiger Standard								
News Agency	AP/R	R	R					
Word Count	335	230	194					
Lead Change	4	1	1					
Dependency	84	230	194	0	0	146	0	654
South China								
Morning Post								
News Agency	R/AP	UP/R	B	AP	All agencies	AP/R	APP/AP	
Word Count	316	381		438	309	333	158	(x 7/6 =
Lead Change	1	1		1	1	1	1	2258)
Dependency	316	381		438	309	333	158	1935
India								
The Leader								
(Allahabad)								
News Agency				R	R			
Word Count				217	95		60	
Lead Change				1	1		2	
Dependency	0	0	0	217	95	0	30	342
The Tribune								
(Amhala)								
News Agency		APP		R			R	
Word Count		272		257			148	
Lead Change		1		1			2	
Dependency	0	272	0	257	0	0	74	603

Box	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1000
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850
900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Velocity 17 - Constant

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
Deccan Herald (Bangalore)								
News Agency			R					
Word Count	111	175	54					
Lead Change	1	1	1					
Dependency	111	175	54	0	0	0	0	340
Madhya Pradesh Chronicle (Bhopal)								
News Agency		R	R					
Word Count		163	232		B			(x 7/6=
Lead Change		1	1					461)
Dependency	0	163	232	0	0	0	0	395
Amrita Bazar Patrika (Calcutta)								
News Agency			R/AP					
Word Count	103	56	119			R		
Lead Change	1	1	1			120		
Dependency	103	56	119	0	0	120	0	398
Hindustan Standard (Calcutta)								
News Agency			R					
Word Count			48			40		
Lead Change			5			1		
Dependency	0	0	10	0	0	40	0	138

[illegible]

APPENDIX II--Continued

Aug. 26 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 29 Aug. 30 Aug. 31 Sept. 1 Week Score

The Statesman (Calcutta)

News Agency		R		AP/R	R		
Word Count		200		114	126		
Lead Change		1		1	1		
Dependency	0	200	0	114	126	0	440

The Statesman (Delhi)

News Agency	AP	R	R	R/AP			
Word Count	95	143	71	127		109	
Lead Change	1	1	6	1		2	
Dependency	95	143	12	127	0	55	420

Assam Tribune (Gauhati)

News Agency		R					
Word Count		263	96				
Lead Change		1	5				
Dependency	0	263	19.2	0	0	0	282

National Herald (Lucknow)

News Agency		AP/R			R/AP		
Word Count	152	159		175	253	239	
Lead Change	1	1		1	1	1	
Dependency	152	159	0	175	253	239	978

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
The Hindu								
(Madras)								
News Agency		R			R			
Word Count		93		132	33	B		(x 7/6=
Lead Change		1		1	1			301)
Dependency	0	93	0	132	33		0	258
Nitavada								
(Nagpur)								
News Agency					R			
Word Count					118	B		(x 7/6=
Lead Change					1			138)
Dependency	0	0	0	0	118		0	118
Hindustan Times								
(New Delhi)								
News Agency	AP	APP	APP/R		AP	R		
Word Count	120	51	175	166	115	216		
Lead Change	1	1	5	1	1	1		
Dependency	120	51	35	166	115	216	0	703
The Patriot								
(New Delhi)								
News Agency	R/AP/APP	R/AP	R/APP	AP/R	R	R	AP/R/APP	
Word Count	285	304	108	326	124	231	131	
Lead Change	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	
Dependency	285	304	22	326	124	231	131	1423

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
The Searchlight								
(Patna)								
News Agency	R	R/AP			R	AP	R	
Word Count	19	335			102	45	109	
Lead Change	1	1			3	1	2	
Dependency	19	335	0	0	34	45	54.5	487
Indian Nation								
(Patna)								
News Agency								
Word Count								
Lead Change								
Dependency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Times E								
(Cuttack)								
News Agency							R	
Word Count		99		B		B	87	(x 7/5
Lead Change		4					2	95)
Dependency	0	25	0		0		43	68
Indonesia								
Indonesian Herald								
(Djakarta)								
News Agency				AFP/R	R			(x 7/6=
Word Count			B	322	310			737)
Lead Change				1	1			632
Dependency	0	0		322	310	0	0	

Detailed Statement of Assets and Liabilities									
Assets	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Real Estate	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Personal Property	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Investments	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other Assets	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Liabilities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Capital	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Debt	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other Liabilities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net Assets	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net Liabilities	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net Worth	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net Income	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net Expenses	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net Profit	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net Loss	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net Balance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Net Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
Iraq								
Baghdad News E								
(Baghdad)								
News Agency		B	83	105	152	25		(x 7/6=
Word Count			1	1	3	2		293)
Lead Change			83	105	51	13	0	251
Dependency	0							
Ireland								
Irish Independent (Dublin)								
News Agency		R						(x 7/6=
Word Count	185	300	D					566)
Lead Change	1	1				0	0	485
Dependency	185	300		0	0			
Irish Press (Dublin)								
News Agency								(x 7/6=
Word Count	151	190	D	98	41			560)
Lead Change	1	1		1	1	0	0	480
Dependency	151	190		98	41			

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF DATA FOR THE 1970-1971 SEASON									
STATION	DATE	TIME	WIND DIRECTION	WIND SPEED (MPH)	WAVE HEIGHT (FT)	WAVE PERIOD (SEC)	WAVE LENGTH (FT)	WAVE ENERGY (KCAL/M ²)	WAVE POWER (KW/M ²)
STATION 1	1970-12-15	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-16	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-17	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-18	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
STATION 2	1970-12-15	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-16	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-17	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-18	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
STATION 3	1970-12-15	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-16	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-17	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-18	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
STATION 4	1970-12-15	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-16	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-17	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-18	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
STATION 5	1970-12-15	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-16	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-17	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-18	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
STATION 6	1970-12-15	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-16	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-17	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-18	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
STATION 7	1970-12-15	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-16	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-17	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-18	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
STATION 8	1970-12-15	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-16	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-17	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-18	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
STATION 9	1970-12-15	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-16	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-17	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-18	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
STATION 10	1970-12-15	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-16	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-17	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1
	1970-12-18	14:00	090	10	1.5	8.0	100	0.1	0.1

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF DATA FOR THE 1970-1971 SEASON

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
Irish Times								
(Dublin)								
News Agency								
Word Count	202	R/NYT/AP 569	B	R 132	NYT/R 88	R/UPI 174		(x 7/6= 1359)
Lead Change	1	1		1	1	1		1165
Dependency	202	569		132	88	174	0	
Israel								
Jerusalem Post E								
(Jerusalem)								
News Agency	AP/R							
Word Count	59	B		212				(x 7/6= 265)
Lead Change	4			1				227
Dependency	15		0	212	0	0	0	
Jamaica								
Daily Gleaner								
(Kingston)								
News Agency							AP	
Word Count	356	R	AP	R	AP	R	153	
Lead Change	1	352	125	243	274	280	1	
Dependency	356	1	5	1	1	1	153	1683

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
Japan								
Japan Times (Tokyo)								
News Agency	AP	AP	AP	AP	AP	AP	AP	
Word Count	229	276	367	441	328	90	235	
Lead Change	1	1	5	1	1	6	1	
Dependency	229	276	73.6	441	328	15	235	1620
Kenya								
Daily Nation (Nairobi)								
News Agency			B	R				(x 7/6=
Word Count				33				8)
Lead Change				5				7
Dependency	0	0		7	0	0	0	
East African								
Standard (Nairobi)								
News Agency			B	B		213		(x 7/5=
Word Count	12	185			31	1		605)
Lead Change	4	1			1			
Dependency	3	185			31	213	0	432

[illegible]

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
Korea								
Korea Times (Seoul)								
News Agency	AP	AP	AP		AP	AP	AP	
Word Count	143	148	183	B	145	150	98	(x 7/6=
Lead Change	1	1	5		1	1	1	840)
Dependency	143	148	36.6		145	150	98	720
Malaysia								
Malay Mail (Kuala Lumpur)								
News Agency	UPI		R			R	R	
Word Count	23		171	238		320	229	
Lead Change	4		6	1		1	1	
Dependency	6	0	29	238	0	320	229	821
Straits Echo (Penang)								
News Agency	R	R	B	R	R			(x 7/6=
Word Count	324	169		208	178			860)
Lead Change	1	1		1	5			737
Dependency	324	169		208	36	0	0	

There is a great deal of work to be done in the field of the history of the book, and it is hoped that this volume will stimulate further research and publication in this important area.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

APPENDIX II--Continued

Aug. 26 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 29 Aug. 30 Aug. 31 Sept. 1 Week
Score

Nepal

The Commoner	E						
(Kathmandu)							
News Agency				AFP			
Word Count	B	185	63				(x 7/4=
Lead Change		6	1				165)
Dependency	0	31	63	0			94

The Rising Nepal

(Kathmandu)							
News Agency				AFP			
Word Count		271	227	118	282		
Lead Change		5	6	7	1		
Dependency	0	55	38	17	282		743

New Zealand

Evening Post							
(Wellington)							
News Agency							
Word Count	231	172		79			(x 7/6=
Lead Change	1	1		1			562)
Dependency	231	172	0	79	0		482

Nigeria

Daily Times (Lagos)

News Agency							
Word Count							
Lead Change							
Dependency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX II--Continued

Aug. 26 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 29 Aug. 30 Aug. 31 Sept. 1 Week Score

West African
Pilot (Lagos)
News Agency
Word Count
Lead Change
Dependency

0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Pakistan

Eastern Examiner
(Chittagong)

News Agency
Word Count
Lead Change
Dependency

APP/APA 500 1

APP/APA 133 1

APP/APA 133 1

APP/R 283 5

APP/R 57 10

APP 83 8

APP 10 10

APP/R 60 1

APP/R 60 1

APP/R 104 1

APP/R 104 1

864

Pakistan

Observer (Dacca)

News Agency
Word Count
Lead Change
Dependency

APP 0

APP 193 1

APP 193 1

0

APP 254 1

APP 254 1

0

APP/R 0 0

APP/R 0 0

(x 7/6 =

522)

447

Indus Times
(Hyderabad)

News Agency
Word Count
Lead Change
Dependency

APP/R 437 1

APP/R 350 1

APP/R 350 1

APP/R 93 5

APP/R 192 6

APP/R 192 6

APP/R 285 1

APP/R 285 1

APP/R 105 1

APP/R 105 1

APP/R 0 0

APP/R 0 0

1228

0000-0001-9300-0000

[illegible][illegible]

APPENDIX II--Continued

Aug. 26 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 29 Aug. 30 Aug. 31 Sept. 1 Week Score

Dawn

(Karachi)

News Agency	AFP		R/APP	R/APP	APP	R/APP	APP
Word Count	164	141	150	369	287	226	265
Lead Change	1	1	6	3	2	1	1
Dependency	164	141	25	123	144	226	265
							1089

The Morning News

(Karachi)

News Agency	PPA/APP	PPA/APP	PPA/APP	PPA/APP	PPA/APP	PPA/APP	PPA/APP
Word Count	APP/R	APP/R	APP/R	APP/R	APP/R	APP/R	APP/R
Lead Change	258	176	198	77	73	73	73
Dependency	1	6	6	8	1	1	1
	0	258	5	29	33	10	73
							508

Pakistan Times

(Lahore)

News Agency	R/APP	R/APP	R/APP	R/APP	R/APP	R/APP	R/APP
Word Count	559	251	119	197	140	199	165
Lead Change	1	1	5	6	3	1	2
Dependency	559	251	29.5	33	47	199	83
							1200

Philippines

Manila Bulletin

(Manila)

News Agency	UPI	UPI	UPI	UPI	UPI	UPI	UPI
Word Count	192	206	432	321	490	130	130
Lead Change	1	1	6	1	1	1	1
Dependency	192	206	72	321	490	130	130
							0
							1411
							115

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906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APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
Manila Times								
(Manila)								
News Agency	UPI	UPI	AP	UPI	AP			
Word Count	47	107	108	187	179			
Lead Change	1	4	5	1	3			
Dependency	47	27	22	187	60	0	0	342
Rhodesia Herald								
(Salisbury)								
News Agency				IANA/R	IANA/R/AP	IANA/R	IANA/R/AP	
Word Count			B	221	63	171	21	(x 7/6=
Lead Change				1	1	1	2	544)
Dependency	0	0		221	63	171	11	466
Scotland								
The Scotsman								
(Edinburgh)								
News Agency	R	R/AP	B	117				(x 7/6=
Word Count	104	191		1				481)
Lead Change	1	1						412
Dependency	104	191		117	0	0	0	
The Herald								
(Glasgow)								
News Agency	R	R	B		R			(x 7/6=
Word Count	79	189			25			342)
Lead Change	1	1			1			293
Dependency	79	189		0	25	0	0	

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
Singapore								
Straits Times								
News Agency		R		R		R		
Word Count		41		284		24		
Lead Change		1		1		1		
Dependency	0	41	0	284	0	24	0	349
South Africa								
Cape Argus E								
(Capetown)								
News Agency								
Word Count		SAPA/R				SAPA/R/AP		
Lead Change		140			B	49	(x 7/6=	
Dependency		1				6	173)	
		140	0	0	0	8		148
Cape Times								
(Capetown)								
News Agency								
Word Count				SAPA/R			(x 7/6=	
Lead Change				38			44)	
Dependency	0	0		1	0	0		38
				38				
Rand Daily Mail								
(Johannesburg)								
News Agency								
Word Count		SAPA/R		SAPA/R/AP			(x 7/6=	
Lead Change		132	B	126			301)	
Dependency	0	1		1	0	0		258
		132		126				118

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
The Witness								
(Natal)								
News Agency			B		SAPA/R	SAPA/R		(x 7/6=
Word Count					32	178		245)
Lead Change					1	1		210
Dependency	0	0		0	32	178	0	
Tanzania								
The Nationalist								
(Dar es Salaam)								
News Agency	160	189	B	60	80			(x 7/6=
Word Count	4	1		1	3			369)
Lead Change	40	189		60	26.6	0	0	316
Dependency								
Thailand								
Bangkok Post								
(Bangkok)								
News Agency	AP/AFP	R/AFP	AP	UPI/AP/R	R/AFP	AP/UPI	AFP	
Word Count	452	393	483	416	310	262	228	
Lead Change	1	1	5	1	1	6	1	
Dependency	452	393	97	416	310	44	228	1939

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
Uganda								
Uganda Argus (Kampala)								
News Agency			B		32	83	48	(x 7/6=
Word Count	46				1	1	2	216)
Lead Change	1				32	83	24	185
Dependency	46	0		0				
United States								
Free Press (Burlington, Vt.)								
News Agency	AP	AP	B	AP	AP	AP	AP	(x 7/6=
Word Count	379	377		455	512	303	375	2359)
Lead Change	1	1		6	1	1	1	2022
Dependency	379	377		76	512	303	375	
Morning News (Dallas)								
News Agency	AP	NYT	AP	AP	AP	UPI	UPI	
Word Count	289	181	255	219	226	332	121	
Lead Change	1	1	5	3	1	1	2	
Dependency	289	181	51	73	226	332	61	1213

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
Detroit								
Free Press								
(Detroit)								
News Agency		AP/UPI/	AP/UPI/	UPI	UPI	UPI	AP	
Word Count	371	NYT	NYT	325	245	178	39	
Lead Change	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	
Dependency	93	308	51	325	245	178	39	1239
Telegraph								
Herald								
(Dubuque)								
News Agency		AP	AP	AP	AP	AP	AP	
Word Count	211	B	151	344	221	308	219	(x 7/6=
Lead Change	1	1	5	1	6	1	3	923)
Dependency	211	30	30	344	37	308	73	791
Star Bulletin								
(Honolulu)								
News Agency		AP	UPI	AP			UPI	
Word Count	130	194	273	285			169	
Lead Change	1	5	5	1			6	
Dependency	130	39	54.6	285	0	0	28	537
Alaska Empire								
(Juneau)								
News Agency		AP	AP	AP	AP	AP	AP	
Word Count	735	B	371	378	229	229	446	(x 7/6=
Lead Change	1	5	5	6	1	1	3	1458)
Dependency	735	74	74	63	229	229	149	1250

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
Union-Leader (Manchester, N.H.)								
News Agency	UPI	UPI	UPI	UPI	UPI	UPI	UPI	
Word Count	258	350	208	324	409	197	230	
Lead Change	1	6	5	1	1	1	2	
Dependency	258	58	42	324	409	197	165	1453
New York Times E								
News Agency	UPI	NYT	NYT	NYT	NYT	R	NYT	
Word Count	743	832	596	706	319	446	309	
Lead Change	1	1	5	1	1	6	1	
Dependency	743	832	119	706	319	74	309	3103
Providence Journal								
News Agency	NYT	NYT	UPI/AP	AP	NYT	AP		
Word Count	191	756	141	470	141	256		
Lead Change	1	1	5	3	1	6		
Dependency	191	756	28	156	141	42	0	1314
News & Observer (Raleigh)								
News Agency	AP	UPI	AP	UPI	UPI	AP	AP	
Word Count	321	271	117	203	187	258	147	
Lead Change	1	1	5	1	1	6	1	
Dependency	321	271	23	203	187	43	147	1195

[illegible]

APPENDIX II--Continued

Aug. 26 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 29 Aug. 30 Aug. 31 Sept. 1 Score

Week

The Chronicle E (San Francisco)

UPI	AP	AP	AP	AP	NYT
360	109	207	60	190	
Word Count	5	1	6	1	
Lead Change	22	207	10	190	
Dependency					399

The Star E (Washington)

AP	AP	AP	AP	AP	AP
646	363	470	414	429	
Word Count	5	6	1	3	
Lead Change	73	78	414	143	
Dependency					2086

The Eagle (Richitz)

AP	AP	AP	AP	AP	AP
447	259	533	250	122	
Word Count	5	1	1	1	
Lead Change	51.8	533	250	122	
Dependency					2362

Virgin Islands

Daily News

(Charlotte Amalie)

AP	AP	AP	AP	AP	AP
59	47	67	0	0	
Word Count	4	1			
Lead Change	12	67			
Dependency					

(x 7/6= 161) 138

Notes: 1. Data are for the 12 months ending 31 March 1971.

Year	Production (1000 tons)						Total (1000 tons)
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1971	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1972	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1973	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1974	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1976	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1977	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1978	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1979	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1980	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1981	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1982	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1983	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1984	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1985	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1986	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1987	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1988	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1989	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1990	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1991	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1992	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1993	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1994	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1995	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1996	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1997	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1998	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
1999	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2000	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2001	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2002	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2003	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2004	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2005	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2006	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2007	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2008	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2009	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2010	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2011	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2012	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2013	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2014	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2015	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2016	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2017	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2018	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2019	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2020	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2021	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2022	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2023	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2024	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2025	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2026	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2027	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2028	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2029	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2030	100	100	100	100	100	100	600

APPENDIX II--Continued

	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Week Score
Zambia								
Times of Zambia (Lusaka) R								
News Agency		R		R	R	R		
Word Count		197	B	78	103			(x 7/6=
Lead Change		1		1	1			441)
Dependency	0	197		78	103	0	0	378

Summary of Results

These results are based on the following assumptions:

1. The
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Date	Description	Particulars	Balance
1861	Jan 1	Balance	100.00
	Feb 1	Interest	10.00
	Mar 1	Interest	10.00
	Apr 1	Interest	10.00
	May 1	Interest	10.00
	Jun 1	Interest	10.00
	Jul 1	Interest	10.00
	Aug 1	Interest	10.00
	Sep 1	Interest	10.00
	Oct 1	Interest	10.00
	Nov 1	Interest	10.00
	Dec 1	Interest	10.00
	Total		100.00

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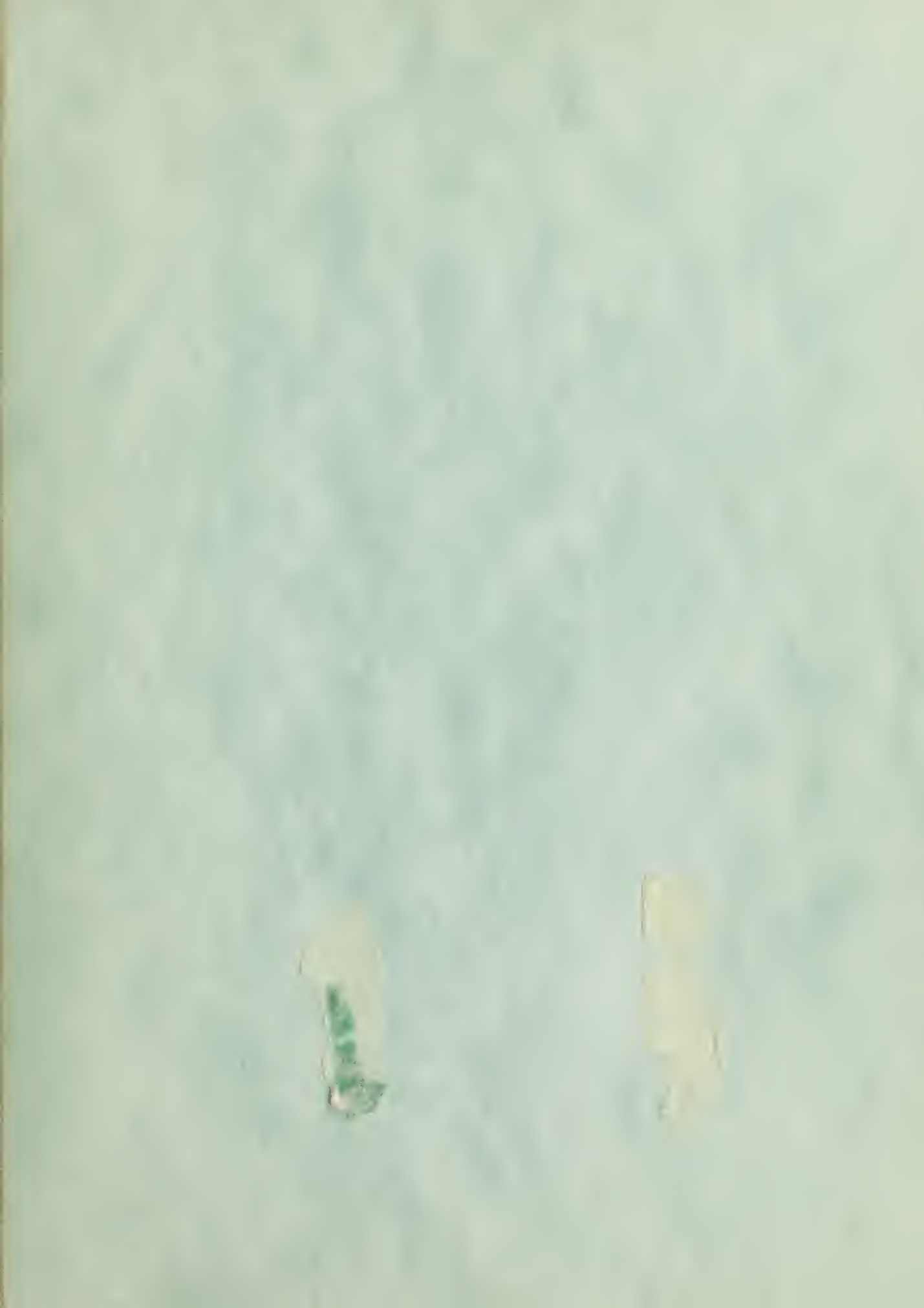
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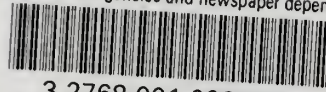
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